



# ***Daily Report***

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# **Sub-Saharan Africa**

FBIS-AFR-93-154  
Thursday  
12 August 1993

# Daily Report

## Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-93-154

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**OAU Proposes Meeting With UNITA's Savimbi on Angola Crisis**

*MB1008143493 Johannesburg Channel Africa Radio in English 1100 GMT 10 Aug 93*

[Text] The Organization of African Unity has called on the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] leader, Dr. Jonas Savimbi, to meet a senior delegation from the OAU to discuss the Angolan crisis. The OAU delegation members are Zimbabwean President Robert Mugabe, the president of Cape Verde, Mr. Antonio Monteiro, and OAU Secretary General Salim Ahmed Salim.

The OAU said the meeting would be part of its efforts to help get the Angolan Government and UNITA talking again. UNITA's representative at the United Nations, Mr. Marcos Samondo, said UNITA welcomed the OAU initiative, because African states could make a positive contribution to the resolution of the crisis.

The previous attempt by the OAU to meet Dr. Savimbi failed because the government put pressure on the OAU delegation not to fly to the UNITA-held area Huambo.

**UNITA Responds to Initiative**

*MB1108115293 Johannesburg Channel Africa Radio in English 1100 GMT 11 Aug 93*

[Text] The UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] movement in Angola has responded to a peace initiative by the Organization of African Unity by saying that its president, Dr. Jonas Savimbi, would only meet OAU officials in Huambo.

The UNITA representative at the United Nations, Mr. Marcos Samondo, told a Portuguese radio station in an interview that the movement had received a letter from

the OAU Secretary General Dr. Salim Ahmed Salim proposing a meeting between Dr. Savimbi and OAU officials.

Diplomats say the OAU is unlikely to accept Dr. Savimbi's proposal, saying Angolan Government planes have been bombing Huambo for the past 10 days. The Angolan Government said last night that it was unaware of any new proposal by the OAU to meet Dr. Savimbi.

The OAU sent a senior mission to Angola in December to try to prevent a resurgence of civil war. The mission was led by President Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe, who was then chairman of the OAU, and Dr. Salim and President Antonio Monteiro of Cape Verde, but the three men refused to fly to Huambo to meet Dr. Savimbi on protocol grounds, saying that it was Dr. Savimbi who should meet them in the national capital, Luanda.

**OAU Urges Reintegration of Walvis Bay, Islands Into Namibia**

*MB1208061493 Windhoek Namibian Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1900 GMT 11 Aug 93*

[Text] The OAU Council of Ministers chairman and foreign minister of Egypt, 'Amr Musa, has added another voice to the call for a speedy reintegration of Walvis Bay and the off-shore islands into Namibia. In a letter addressed to the chairman of the Negotiating Council in South Africa, Musa said the Council of Ministers welcomed the draft resolution on Walvis Bay being considered by the Negotiating Council at the World Trade Center in Johannesburg. He pointed out that the OAU heads of state were still awaiting a final decision in this regard. At a recent summit in Cairo, the OAU had called upon South Africa to set the date and time table for completing the decolonization through early integration of Walvis Bay and off-shore islands in accordance with UN Security Council Resolution 432 of 1978.



**Chad****Deby Urges Talks With Armed Opposition Movements***AB1108143493 Paris AFP in English 1323 GMT  
11 Aug 93*

[Text] Ndjamena, Aug 11 (AFP)—Armed opposition movements in Chad were seriously destabilising the country and ought to lay down their arms and hold talks with the government, military ruler Colonel Idriss Deby urged in a broadcast marking the African state's 33rd independence anniversary.

Deby was making his first public statement since bloody clashes in the capital on Sunday [8 August], when his elite republican guard cracked down on a demonstration, leaving at least 41 people dead and 152 injured, according to official figures.

Speaking on radio and television here late on Tuesday [10 August], Deby said Sunday's disturbances, and earlier tribal clashes in eastern and southern Chad, were bringing into question the whole concept of cohabitation among Chadians of different ethnic groups. The unrest was a challenge to the authority of the state and a serious threat to unity and democracy, he said. "The common factors in these incidents are tribalism, regionalism and fanaticism," Deby said, adding: "Democracy cannot serve as a pretext for anarchy."

Deby said political opponents and their armed groups were spreading insecurity, and appealed to them instead to join the government in "frank and constructive dialogue," which he promised would be organised soon.

In Paris, an opposition group, the Movement for Democracy and Development (MDD), said more than 100 people were killed in Sunday's crackdown, with 300 wounded and 1,000 arrested. The demonstrators, estimated at several hundred, were from the eastern district of Ouaddai and were protesting about the massacre of 82 of their clansmen five days previously. The MDD said France had for the past three years been propping up an anti-national regime in Ndjamena "with the clear aim of recolonising Chad."

**MDD President on Deby's Call***LD1108132893 Paris Radio France International in  
French 0630 GMT 11 Aug 93*

[Text] [Announcer] What sort of reception will the rebellion give the president's call for dialogue? Here is a more or less positive reply from Moussa Medella, the president of the Movement for Democracy and Development [MDD], which is operating in the Lake Chad area. Mr. Medella wants a joint front to be formed before negotiations with the head of state. Here he is speaking to Christophe Boisbouvier:

[Begin recording] [Medella] We will make contact with other forces in the territory, such as Moise Tchiéte and

Abbas Koty, and then with our doyen, Goukouni Oueddei, who is in Algiers at the moment. We want a broad front for the Chadians. After that we can talk with N'Djamena.

[Boisbouvier] Are you ready to negotiate with Idriss Deby?

[Medella] Yes. Why not? One does not refuse beforehand.

[Boisbouvier] In N'Djamena?

[Medella] No, we can meet in any country, but not in N'Djamena. We want the presence of the [words indistinct] of Chad, and we want to do something that is appropriate. We do not want to sign a piece of paper then the next day each of us go and do what he wants.

[Boisbouvier] A year and a half ago you fought alongside the supporters of Hissene Habre in the Lake Chad area. Are you ready to support a possible return of Habre to power today?

[Medella] [passage indistinct] He left bad memories. I can even tell you that he himself committed political suicide, so people will not accept this. [end recording]

**Uganda****Zairian Refugees Flee Government, Rebel Clashes***AB1108203793 Paris AFP in English 1923 GMT  
11 Aug 93*

[Text] Kampala, 11 Aug (AFP)—At least 1,500 Zairean refugees have fled into Uganda following renewed clashes between Zairean Government troops and rebels in eastern Zaire since Friday [6 August], the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) representative Ahmed Farah said here on Wednesday.

The new influx into Uganda followed renewed fighting between government troops and Peasants and Workers Movement (MOP) rebels in Bela, Erumu and Bao of eastern Zaire's Upper Nile region, which has claimed at least 120 lives on the government side.

Erumu lies between Ucha and Kisangani, the regional capital, Bela is approximately 70 kilometres (45 miles) from the Ugandan border, while Bao is on the main road between Beni and Ucha.

Rebel spokesman Muhammed Nassur told AFP on Wednesday that current armed clashes between the government and the rebels, were continuing in the area.

He said that at least 120 government soldiers died last Friday after a convoy carrying government troops was ambushed by the rebels failed to give rebel casualties. The claim could not be independently verified.

However, refugees arriving in Bundibugyo District of western Uganda are quoted as having said that government troops had carried out an operation aimed at arresting rebels they claimed were hiding among the population.

During the course of the operation, the soldiers are alleged to have executed the chiefs of Mutwanga and Erumu—Leopold Kiti and Lois Binga respectively—on suspicion of being rebel sympathisers, the refugees said. They also said that scores of other civilians had been killed but did not give details.

Thousands of other Zaireans fleeing the fighting were on their way to Uganda, the refugees added.

## Zaire

### HCR Proposes Discussions for 13 Aug, Issues Communiqué

AB1108181093 Paris AFP in French 1605 GMT  
11 Aug 93

[Text] Kinshasa, 11 Aug (AFP)—The Executive Committee of the High Council of the Republic [HCR], the transitional parliament, today proposed that the discussions prior to the negotiations between the presidential camp and the opposition be opened on 13 August at the Palais du Peuple in Kinshasa.

In a communiqué, the HCR states that "the institutions as such (the president of the Republic, the HCR, the government, the courts, and tribunals) will not take part in the consultations." The HCR Executive Committee, according to the communiqué, will not be "actively involved" in the discussions, "neither during the preliminary consultations nor during the negotiations."

President Mobutu Sese Seko's political allies demanded that the discussions should take place "with the head of state." But for the opposition, as long as Mr. Mobutu has not recognized the Sovereign National Conference Act concerning the transition—which confers on him his legitimacy of head of state—he will be considered only as the "leader" of the presidential camp.

Resumption of dialogue between Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko and the opposition was previously announced for 26 July.

### UN Representative on Country's Role in Angola Solution

LD1108221293 Kinshasa Tele-Zaire Television Network in French 1900 GMT 11 Aug 93

[Interview with Alioune Blondin, UN special representative in Angola, by reporter Kibambi Shintu in Kinshasa on 11 August; first paragraph is announcer's introduction—recorded]

[Excerpts] President Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko received Mr. Alioune Blondin, UN special representative in Angola, at Camp Tshatshi this morning. This is what Mr. Blondin had to say to our colleague Kibambi Shintu:

[Blondin] When the special representative of the UN secretary general in Angola comes to Zaire, one is curious as to what the subject of the conversations might have been. [passage omitted] Today it has become clear that the solution of the conflict in Zaire [as heard] cannot be found without direct Zairean participation. This is forced upon us by geography, by history, by ties of blood, and I repeat by the personal prestige of President Mobutu.

[Shintu] Accusations have been brought against our country. It was first said that the Zairean Army was taking part in the fighting on the side of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA], then it was said that arms were being taken through Zaire. Do you consider these two accusations to be well-grounded?

[Blondin] You know, listening to the news on various radio stations this morning, I was able to hear what I had already said to the Zairean president, whom I had not yet met. We must set aside rumors. It is not for the special representative of the UN secretary general in Angola, who acts as mediator, to go into such considerations, which are not related to what is at stake. What is at stake, and what we have chosen to take care of is far more important.

[Shintu] You did not formally deny these allegations. You said they should be set aside, but ...

[Blondin, interrupting] But it is not up to me to confirm or deny them, this is not within my mandate. The relations between states—remember that they are sovereign states, UN members—are what concerns them: They know which forum is competent to deal with this. It is not within my remit.

[Shintu] You said that you were expecting a Zairean contribution to solving the Angolan problem. What are you expecting in concrete terms? What can Zaire do?

[Blondin] Here I can answer your question. I repeat that the solution of the Angolan tragedy will only be reached with an involvement of the neighboring brother countries, and Zaire at the head of them. We know the knowledge and the experience that President Mobutu has with this case, so I need his backing, I need him to be available, I need his commitment to continue to carry out my mission. [passage omitted]

[Shintu] What do you think of the deteriorating situation in Angola? Do you expect a solution in the coming months?

[Blondin] I think we must step up all our efforts, and this is what we are doing: to bring a rapid end to hostilities, to the killing, and to move on to dialogue. This is the unavoidable solution. [passage omitted]

[Announcer] Mr. Blondin left Kinshasa later today for Libreville.

## Ethiopia

### Government Approves 1993-1994 Budget

EA1108155493 Addis Ababa Voice of Ethiopia Network in Amharic 1700 GMT 10 Aug 93

[Text] On 7 and 9 August, the Council of Ministers of the Transitional Government of Ethiopia allocated a national budget of 8.4 billion birr for 1993-1994 and passed it to the Council of Representatives for their approval. The Council approved the 1993-1994 national budget after examining the regular and capital draft expenditure prepared by the Finance and Planning and Economic Development Ministries.

Out of the total budget, 4.6 billion birr was allocated for regular expenditure, while the remaining 3.8 billion birr was allocated for capital expenditure. Regarding assessment and follow up on the implementation of the 1993-1994 national budget, the Council of Ministers has not only mapped out plans and strategies, but also has issued directives on how appropriate ministry departments can implement the budget. It was noted that a series of meetings will be held on the issue of how to implement the budget.

## Somalia

### Islamic Group Claims Ambush of U.S. Troops

AB1108142693 Paris AFP in English 1309 GMT 11 Aug 93

[Text] Mogadishu, Aug 11 (AFP)—A Somali Islamic group claimed responsibility Wednesday [11 August] for a blast which killed four U.S. soldiers in an ambush at the weekend. In a typed statement, the hitherto unknown Somali Islamic Salvation Movement (SISM) said the "SISM has so far carried out several operations aimed at eliminating yankees and their puppets, and managed to kill four devils of the U.S. yankees".

The statement delivered to a Mogadishu hotel used by the foreign press condemned the United Nations operation on several counts, accusing the American contingent of carrying out "arbitrary killings." It said that Somalia was set to "fall into the hands of neocolonialism", and stressed the "importance of Islamic struggle against the infidels and the pagans". The SISM said its aim was to "restore the Islamic law", and that it was issuing a warning to Muslim countries which have provided troops for the UN operation in the east African country (UNOSOM).

UNOSOM has accused the leading Somali warlord Mohamed Farah Aidid of being responsible for setting the explosion which killed the four, but a spokesman for Aidid's Somali National Alliance has denied this. Observers believed the SISM could be a front body aimed at deflecting reprisals. The UN has already put a price on General Aidid's head for his alleged responsibility in the death of 24 Pakistani peacekeepers in June.

### Alliance Official Condemns Airport Closures

EA1108193493 (Clandestine) Radio Mogadishu, Voice of the Great Somali People in Somali 1700 GMT 11 Aug 93

[Text] A senior official spokesman of the Somali National Alliance [SNA] today termed the contradictory statement by the U.S. Government and UN Operation in Somalia II [UNOSOM-II] as baseless lies covered with hypocrisy. The official added that it was most amazing and divorced from reality for UNOSOM-II to issue the incoherent statement that the airport at kilometer 50 is being closed because Aidid's group has been receiving weapons and funds.

UNOSOM-II and the United States plan to destroy all the general and individual economic resources of the general public of Somalia in order to realize their colonial intrigues aimed at colonizing the Somali people and the Somali country. The senior official spokesman of the SNA, addressing himself to the truth of the matter, said SNA does not receive weapons or economic resources from the airports mentioned, but the airports are a source of livelihood for tens of thousands of poor Somalis who have no other source of income.

For this reason, the senior SNA spokesman called on the peoples of the world at large to examine seriously the treacherous maneuvers being hatched by the international imperialists aimed at ruining the very existence of the Somali people and interfering in their nationhood while using humanitarian and relief assistance as a cover.

The official spokesman of the SNA termed as baseless and contradictory the statement by the United States that it is in Somalia because Aidid is still in Mogadishu. The spokesman said this is just to cover up the fiasco which the neocolonialist intrigue towards Somalia has resulted in. The spokesman said that Mr. Aidid is a selfless fighter who has sacrificed much of his life so that Somalia would not fall back into the hands of the neocolonialists after 33 years of independence.

**De Klerk Addresses Durban National Party  
Gathering 11 Aug**

**Sees 'Threat of Dictatorship'**

*MB1108182193 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1739  
GMT 11 Aug 93*

[Text] Durban Aug 11 SAPA—The South African Government would continue to strengthen its security forces, continue to negotiate and continue to govern until it succeeded in achieving a better South Africa, State President F W de Klerk said in Durban City Hall on Wednesday night.

He told about 1,000 National Party [NP] supporters the country was dealing with a new and dangerous threat of dictatorship—people and organisations who wished to seize power and did not shy away from oppression. "I and the National Party say 'no' to the status quo. A new South Africa has to be different and better," he said. "We shall continue negotiating until we are able to ensure that. And we shall continue to govern until we succeed."

Mr. de Klerk said the National Party was tired of the Inkatha Freedom Party propaganda "lumping us and the African National Congress together, as if we were firm friends and soul mates. That is simply not true".

Mr. de Klerk said he would continue trying to remove obstacles in the way of better co-operation between the NP and IFP. "On behalf of the NP I extend the hand of friendship anew tonight." The NP and IFP would work together on many issues, but when they disagreed they should do so constructively.

He said the new constitution would ensure strong regional government for all of South Africa's new regions. There would be a high degree of autonomy and exclusive powers in respect of certain functions. "You (Natal/kwaZulu), and all other regions and provinces will get this, thanks to the National Party's tough and constructive bargaining."

Mr. de Klerk outlined some guidelines for the "better" South Africa. "In such a new and better South Africa all good, hard-working and law-abiding South Africans must be safe, therefore the levels of violence and intimidation will have to be drastically reduced before any general election takes place. With that in mind the National Party government will continue to strengthen and support the security forces".

At the same time it would relentlessly demand that all political parties and leaders also do their share, especially those whose supporters were responsible for most of the violence. "After the election there has to be an equitable place in the sun for everybody," Mr. de Klerk said. "The human dignity of all our country's people has to become our highest priority. And human dignity has to be protected effectively not by pious and erudite speeches at the World Trade Centre, but by a strong,

balanced and enforceable bill of fundamental rights and a sound constitution." The National Party would be satisfied with nothing less.

A new and better South Africa needed a new constitution which, from the outset, provided the basis for stability, non-denomination and true democracy. "That includes strong regional government because that is what most South Africans want."

This went along with a list of checks and balances to rule out abuse of power, protect minorities and regions and ensure stability. "For that the National Party is negotiating. We shall achieve it."

Mr. de Klerk mentioned Natal/kwaZulu in this regard, promising them their own regional legislature, regional government and a regional constitution.

All the regions and provinces would get a high degree of autonomy, adequate sources of taxation and other powers and functions to enable them to govern adequately. "In a new and better South Africa there will also have to be strong economic growth," he said.

Investors, domestic and foreign, needed to be assured that the basic principles of the free market would apply and property owners would have to know that their title deeds were secure. "Our young people will have to be able to depend on good education and training, and economic growth will have to create millions of job opportunities."

In a new and better South Africa the courts, judiciary and a properly constituted constitutional court would have to provide one of the guarantees for human dignity and one of the guarantees against abusive power. All this and more, such as job security, language rights, culturally-based education, freedom of religion and security forces free of political manipulation were needed.

**Stresses NP, IFP Policy Similarities**

*MB1108183093 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1814  
GMT 11 Aug 93*

[By Craig Doonan]

[Text] Durban Aug 11 SAPA—State President F W de Klerk said on Wednesday night the Natal/kwaZulu region would in future have a regional constitution, government and legislature. Speaking to about 1,000 National Party [NP] supporters at Durban City Hall, Mr. de Klerk said this would only be achieved through constructive bargaining and "not as a result of Inkatha's semantics about federalism, its walk-outs or its filibustering".

Mr. de Klerk said he would continue trying to remove obstacles in the way of better co-operation between the NP and IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party]. He said the new constitution would ensure strong regional government



for all of South Africa's new regions. There would be a high degree of autonomy and exclusive powers in respect of certain functions.

While criticising the African National Congress as "bad news for the ordinary, hard-working South African", he noted that the Inkatha Freedom Party and Democratic Party's policies were far closer to those of the NP. Both the NP and IFP stood for strong regional government, believed in autonomous regional powers and a complete constitution before elections.

There were, however, differences between the NP and IFP, but these were procedural rather than policy matters. The NP did not consider it wise to demand regional administrations be in place before elections. Regional governments had to be elected at the same time as the national government. "The NP considers it counter-productive to withdraw from the (negotiation) process every time one does not get one's way completely. Therefore we are critical of the IFP's style of negotiation and will continue to try to persuade it in bilateral talks to return fully to the negotiations." The NP had put important and constructive proposals to the IFP and hoped it would react positively.

On claims of NP/ANC connivance, Mr. de Klerk said it was the government's duty to negotiate with all important participants and it was not giving preference to the ANC or any other party. "It is not true that the NP advocates a unitary state, as the IFP continuously pretends. It is not true that the NP is prepared in any way to agree to the negotiated transitional constitution being replaced by a new constitution, merely on the basis of a 51 per cent majority."

In the coming election the ANC would be the NP's main opponent and the IFP should desist from portraying them as bedfellows. Mr. de Klerk's overtures to the IFP come amid shuttle bilateral meetings intended to woo the IFP back to multiparty negotiations. Another bilateral is planned in Durban on Thursday morning, just hours before the NP starts its Natal congress in Amanzimtoti on the Natal south coast.

#### **ANC 'Dangerous,' 'Untrustworthy'**

*MB1108190893 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1848  
GMT 11 Aug 93*

[By Pierre Claassen]

[Text] Durban Aug 11 SAPA—The National Party [NP] by way of its leader State President F W de Klerk extended a hand of friendship to the Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] on Wednesday night. At a National Party rally in Durban City Hall, attended by about 1,000 supporters, Mr. de Klerk said the NP and the IFP owed it to voters to maintain a sound and constructive relationship. "We can and must work together on the many issues on which we agree," he said, after labelling the African National Congress [ANC] the National Party's enemy no 1 in the coming election.

"The fact is the ANC remains a dangerous and untrustworthy party. It must be cut down to size in the coming fully democratic election," he said. "The ANC does not display the courage nor the guts to distance itself from communism. The ANC continues to rob South Africans of jobs, thereby dragging in poverty and deprivation through its support of sanctions and through often ill-conceived mass action, stayaways and strikes. There is a huge gulf between the sometimes-fine utterances of ANC leaders and the actions of its members. Talks of peace and democracy covers up actions of violence and intimidation."

By contrast, the IFP and the Democratic Party stood much nearer the NP and he found it strange, Mr. de Klerk said, that they spent so much energy denigrating and fighting the National Party.

#### **De Klerk Addresses National Party Natal Congress**

*MB1208111893 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1008  
GMT 12 Aug 93*

[Text] Amanzimtoti Aug 12 SAPA—Rules and regulations, constitutions and laws could not give an absolute guarantee to any country, State President F. W. de Klerk said at the National Party's [NP] Natal congress on Thursday.

"They can contribute to the basic security but the real crunch comes in who will have how much power in terms of those rules."

He said South Africa was in a creative period that would not end when agreements were signed, hopefully soon, at the World Trade Centre negotiations and would continue even after the election.

"We are building a new South Africa which we want to be a better one. The building won't stop even after the final constitution is in place. South Africa will be involved in a dynamic period of creation for many years to come and real security means that those who are building can be trusted."

He said the value system of the NP needed to become the value system of South Africa. There was no better way than to ensure the NP was there in strength to lead the dynamic process. "While it is important that the constitution and rules are as we want, our real security is in ensuring that the NP will, in playing that game, continue to lead the building process."

The result of next year's election would lay the foundation for the next 50 or 100 years in South Africa. It would be a make or break moment in the country's history. "It is a privilege to live and lead in this phase of our history because it gives us the opportunity to ensure that that in which we believe will characterise South Africa and its people. We've been called on to stand up and take the lead as never before."

Mr de Klerk said the NP was a party with a cause and a vision for the future of South Africa. "There were times when our definition of South Africa was too narrow, but we have freed ourselves of that and are now a truly National Party representing the full diversity of our population."

**Afrikaner National Union Negotiator Resigns  
12 Aug**

*MB1208113593 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1044  
GMT 12 Aug 93*

[By David Greybe]

[Text] Johannesburg Aug 12 SAPA—Afrikaner Volk-sunie [Afrikaner National Union—AVU] negotiator Moolman Mentz resigned in protest from the AVU on Thursday after he claimed he was kicked out of the party's negotiating team on Wednesday night.

At an impromptu press conference in the corridors of the World Trade Centre at Kempton Park on Thursday a clearly upset Mr Mentz charged that the AVU had softened its position on self-determination. "I have been sidelined," Mr Mentz said.

He now joins two of the five former Conservative Party [CP] MPs who formed the AVU and who have resigned in protest recently because of the issue of self-determination. The other two are Chris de Jager and Rosier de Ville.

Mr Mentz said that as a member of the Afrikaner Volksfront [Afrikaner National Front—AVF] he would work within the AVF for the right of Afrikaners to practise self-determination. He did not know yet whether he would try to convince the AVF to join democracy talks to argue its position on self-determination.

Mr Mentz said there was no-one left now in the talks who stood for genuine Afrikaner self-determination, only cultural protection for citizens.

He claimed the AVU had dropped its claim for a separate region in the north of South Africa where Afrikaners could practise self-determination on a non-discriminatory basis.

Instead it was prepared to accept such a region in the south of the country, which he maintained would end up as a region where so-called Afrikaner coloureds would practise cultural protection and not self-determination as understood by the majority of Afrikaners.

Mr Mentz also claimed the AVU was losing supporters in droves because of the shift in its position, which he said AVU leader Andries Beyers had made clear in recent speeches.

He predicted Mr Beyers could soon announce his resignation from the AVU and join the National Party.

Mr Beyers, in a statement earlier on Thursday, said that in the light of Mr Mentz's "uncertainty" over his position in the AVU the party's executive had decided Advocate Cehill Pienaar, MP, would replace Mr Mentz as the party's chief negotiator.

Mr Beyers added the AVU believed it could achieve more for Afrikaners by remaining in the process, and bemoaned the fact that some AVU members had lost so much faith in the process that they had even resigned from the party.

However, according to Mr Mentz, he and Mr de Jager had reached an agreement with the AVU that they would continue to participate in the talks until at least the issue of self-determination was debated, which he said was scheduled for next week.

But after he was informed on Wednesday night, following an AVU executive meeting which he had not attended, that he had been removed from the AVU's talks team place, he had no option but to stand up for his beliefs and resign from the AVU.

He added he would stay in the AVF as long as the Afrikaner Front, which includes the Conservative Party, remained above party politics in its fight for self-determination for the Afrikaner.

The current negotiations process, Mr Mentz claimed, was heading for a unitary state with federal aspects for the country and not for a federal system.

"The only voice which stood for the self-determination of the Afrikaner has now been denied," he said. "I am sorry that the Afrikaner has lost this opportunity to put their position for self-determination."

**Negotiating Council Agrees on Exclusive Powers  
for Regions**

*MB1108183793 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in  
English 1600 GMT 11 Aug 93*

[Text] In what's considered to be a major step forward in the multiparty talks, the Negotiating Council has agreed in principle that regions will have exclusive legislative powers during the transitional phase. Estelle Pienaar reports that the Council agreed in a drawn-out debate on a number of areas in which the national government would not be able to interfere.

[Begin Pienaar recording] Areas over which regional governments will have full control include how budgets will be spent, regional planning and development, town planning, racing and gambling, and cultural affairs. Some issues such as language policy, roads and road traffic, public media, and public transport remain controversial and have been referred to the planning committee. A clearer picture has emerged on how the transition from the existing governing structures in the TBVC [Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda, Ciskei] states, self-governing territories, provinces, and the state will take place. The Technical Committee has suggested

that the administrative functions of these bodies should continue after the election until the regional or central government can embark on a rationalization program. The debate on this issue was postponed. [end recording]

#### **NP's Bartlett Calls For Strong Regional Authorities**

*MB1208111433 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0853 GMT 12 Aug 93*

[Text] Amanzimtoti Aug 12 SAPA—The future unity of South Africa would be at risk if negotiators ignored certain political realities, the leader of the National Party [NP] in Natal, George Bartlett, said on Thursday.

Strong regional authorities had to be entrenched in the constitution to prevent a future central government from tampering with regions' rights, powers, functions and boundaries, he told delegates to the Natal NP congress.

"I wish to warn the World Trade Centre negotiators that to ignore the political realities will place at risk the future unity of this nation. This is not a threat but a word of caution which I express in the light of recent history in Eastern Europe and elsewhere, where lack of respect for ethnicity, nationalism or regional aspirations has resulted in war and fragmentation. The ongoing battles between Zulu and Xhosa—as reflected by the African National Congress [ANC] and Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] conflict in Natal and the Transvaal—should be sending warning signals to all of us."

He said the NP should expose political propaganda, such as the reaction of the ANC/South African Communist Party alliance, and at times of the IFP, to the violence and police efforts to quell it.

"Instead of calling on their supporters to stop their undemocratic and anarchistic actions... They publicly, self-righteously put the blame on these young men who are risking their lives to bring law and order back to the townships. While the law enforcement agencies try to bring the battle between the two warring factions under control, the ANC leader has the audacity to stand on a public platform and claim that the government does not care about the killing of blacks. What hypocrisy from the leader of a party that claims it is ready to govern. Our job is to make it clear to the electorate that any party that uses threats, intimidation, violence and death as weapons in its headlong scramble for political power is not worthy of governing our country. If they do this now, what will they do to the people of South Africa should they gain power?"

He said what was seen on television, in the newspapers and on the streets was not the new South Africa but rather the attempt of other political parties to gain control over the lives of ordinary people, even if it meant imposing their political will by force and killing.

"The new South Africa will arrive after the elections when the NP—the nation's builder—gets the mandate from our people to stop the violence and start building again."

#### **DP Leader Concern at De Klerk Call To Delay Elections**

*MB1208111793 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0939 GMT 12 Aug 93*

[Text] Cape Town Aug 12 SAPA—The Democratic Party [DP] was extremely concerned at President F. W. de Klerk's statement that elections should be delayed until violence had been contained, DP leader Zach de Beer said on Thursday.

Dr de Beer said elections were an essential prerequisite for restoring calm to South Africa and for long-term business confidence.

In any event, Mr de Klerk did not have the authority to delay the poll unilaterally, and mere talk of this created unnecessary tensions.

It was his responsibility, together with other leaders, to create a climate where free and fair elections were possible. Instead of creating uncertainty and speculation, he should support the DP's initiative of bringing about a code of conduct binding all political organisations so that an election could take place, said Dr de Beer.

#### **UN's Steiner Says 12,000 Observers Needed During Election**

*MB1208091393 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 0500 GMT 12 Aug 93*

[Text] The United Nations peace mission in South Africa says only two months remain to issue an invitation to the UN to send observers to the proposed elections on April the 27th next year.

The deputy head of the mission, Mr. Ismat Steiner, said in Pietermaritzburg that the United Nations needed six months to prepare for such an assignment. At least 12,000 observers would be necessary if there were to be 11,000 polling stations.

Mr. Steiner said that in view of the UN's current peace commitments in various parts of the world, the deployment of a UN peacekeeping force in South Africa did not appear to be practical. However, if the negotiators reached unanimity over a request for such a force, a small peacekeeping force could be sent.

#### **Buthelezi Tours Thokoza, Katlehong in East Rand 11 Aug**

*MB1108115993 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1124 GMT 11 Aug 93*

[Text] Johannesburg Aug 11 SAPA—Houses were burning in Katlehong on Wednesday as Inkatha



Freedom Party [IFP] leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi toured East Rand townships.

Escorted by police casspirs [armored vehicles] and watched from the sky by two police helicopters, Mr Buthelezi began his tour in Thokoza shortly before 10AM.

On Tuesday night in Mkaki Street in Thokoza, a defence force patrol was fired on by two gunmen armed with AK-47 rifles. The soldiers returned fire. One of the gunmen was wounded in the back and neck and the other fled.

Later, in Mjavini Street, two men opened fire on a defence force patrol, and the fire was returned. One gunman was shot dead. A stolen revolver and three AK-47 rounds were retrieved. The other attacker fled, according to police.

Mr Buthelezi's visit follows one to Katlehong last week by African National Congress leader Nelson Mandela.

The entourage later moved to Katlehong—the scene of the worst violence of the past 10 days on the East Rand.

Houses near the Kwesini hostel in Katlehong were burning as Mr Buthelezi passed. At the hostel he stopped to address supporters. He told the gathering he was appalled by what he had seen and said he did not see hope for a free and fair election.

Earlier police found the body of an unidentified man at Kwesine hostel. The victim had been stabbed with a sharp object.

### Rejects Constitution Proposals

MB1108152693 Johannesburg Afrikaans Stereo Radio Network in Afrikaans '400 GMT 11 Aug 93

[Text] The leader of the Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP], Dr. Mangosuthu Buthelezi, has rejected the proposals for an interim draft constitution. He told our political news staff after a visit to Thokoza on the East Rand that the IFP would be satisfied with nothing less than a final constitution. On the continuing violence, Dr. Buthelezi said that a free election would not be possible before peace was achieved. He committed himself and his party to peace and said he is prepared to work with anyone to achieve it. However, Dr. Buthelezi said that he is opposed to the integration of the ANC's armed wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation], into the South African Defense Force or any peacekeeping force.

### Opposes ANC Wing in Peace Force

MB1108120593 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1127 GMT 11 Aug 93

[By David Isaacson]

[Text] Johannesburg Aug 11 SAPA—Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] President Mangosuthu Buthelezi on Wednesday called on his supporters to find common

cause with the African National Congress [ANC] and to translate the IFP into "I am For Peace".

Addressing about 4,000 supporters in the East Rand township of Thokoza—where more than 400 people have died in violence since the IFP walked out of constitutional talks on July 2—Mr Buthelezi emphasised that nothing could replace the will of a people to banish violence. "When that will does not exist, no peace-keeping force and no dispute resolution committee will ever be able to function properly."

Echoing a similar call by ANC President Nelson Mandela last week, Mr Buthelezi said: "I say to IFP members and... supporters that they must find common cause with ANC members and... supporters. [ellipses as received] Let the agreements we made with Mr Mandela on June 23 be implemented. Let the people tell political leadership that enough is enough. Let the people themselves come together and say no to violence."

Mr Buthelezi directed supporters to inspire people to wear T shirts which say "I am For Peace".

Mr Buthelezi said the East Rand violence was a result of planned political action. "It is the result of political campaigning, not a result of third force factors."

But he blamed part of the violence on faltering negotiations and, particularly, bilateral agreements between the government and the ANC. "It is that bilateralism which produced the Record of Understanding. It is that Record of Understanding which has produced the two-phased constituent assembly type approach to constitution making. It is that bilateralism which is beginning to polarise South Africa. It is that bilateralism which could well precipitate a civil war in this country."

Mr Buthelezi stressed this was a warning, not a threat of violence. He reiterated his call for the disbanding of the ANC's armed wing Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation—MK], warning that its absorption into the South African Defence Force and the recently proposed peace-keeping force was "a total prescription for disaster".

He also responded to MK Commander Joe Modise, who had asked at a rally if Mr Buthelezi knew the consequences of war. "I wish to remind him (Modise) that it took a full-scale war by the then most powerful army in the world on July 4, 1879 to conquer my people in Ulundi. I also want Mr Modise to know that the real armed struggle in South Africa was the Zulu rebellion of 1906. I know about war and its consequences better than Mr Modise does. I come from a warrior stock. That is why I reject playing war games in the manner he does."

Mr Buthelezi suggested an East Rand peace accord and appealed for leaders of commerce, business and industry to finance a peace centre for social reconstruction in the area.

Police and Army units kept a watchful eye over the IFP supporters, many of whom were armed with traditional weapons.

### **IFP Rules Out Election for Constitution-Making Body**

*MB1108180393 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1714 GMT 11 Aug 93*

[By Erna van Wyk]

[Text] Pretoria Aug 11 SAPA—The Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] was not prepared to take part in an election in which the purpose was to elect a constitution-making body, Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi said on Wednesday. He was addressing a news conference after Cosag [Concerned South Africans Group] leaders met in Pretoria.

The leaders emerged from the meeting in a show of solidarity, announcing a Cosag headquarters would be established. Mr. Buthelezi said: "We are not against the election as such. We are not prepared to fight on the basis that a government be elected for only something like six months or a temporary constitution that can be torn up by a power-sharing government."

Of the IFP/kwaZulu's return to multiparty talks, Mr. Buthelezi said it appeared to be out of the question, but a decision would have to be taken by the IFP Central Committee and the kwaZulu caucus.

He added that the delegations' walk-out from the talks was prompted by the "sufficient consensus" mechanism and the fact that there was not a full constitution on the table. Neither of the problems had yet been addressed.

The meeting was attended by Mr. Buthelezi, Ferdi Hartzenberg and Tom Langley of the Conservative Party, Generals Constand Viljoen and Tienie Groenewald of the Afrikaner Volksfront [National Front], Andries Beyers of the Afrikaner Volksunie [National Union—AVU], Ciskei's Brig Oupa Gqozo, Bophuthatswana representatives and the Afrikanervreidstigting's [Afrikaner Freedom Foundation] Prof Carel Boshoff.

Prof Boshoff said the loose Cosag alliance was strengthened and he believed there was growing opportunity to "work on a better and alternative plan for South Africa than that currently being discussed".

Gen Viljoen said there should be no doubt about the Afrikaner Volksfront's power base which, he claimed, represented 80 per cent of Afrikaners. Together with Cosag, it could form a "formidable force".

AVU leader Mr. Beyers said he was encouraged by the growing consensus among Cosag leaders on the common ideal of the strong federal dispensation.

Asked whether the second interim constitution with wider powers and functions for regions tabled on

Tuesday satisfied Cosag, Mr. Buthelezi said "we cannot judge anything that is in bits and pieces".

Wednesday's Cosag leaders' meeting focused on the bilateral meetings the IFP/kwaZulu had held with government and the African National Congress. [Words indistinct] bilaterals with the government and the National Party.

Mr. Buthelezi said another Cosag leaders' meeting would be held soon to address the complete agenda when Bophuthatswana President Lucas Mangope was present.

### **All Cosag Members Not To Campaign Under One Banner**

*MB1108204593 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in Afrikaans 1800 GMT 11 Aug 93*

[Excerpts] The Concerned South Africans Group [Cosag] says it will not fight next year's election under one banner. After a leadership summit in Pretoria tonight, Cosag confirmed that parties would participate individually in the election despite the fact that the IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] and the CP [Conservative Party] are not at the negotiating table.

[Begin recording] [SABC correspondent Gary Alfonso] The leadership summit was called together at short notice. [passage omitted] Dr. Buthelezi said at a media conference after the meeting that members of Cosag are not against an election, as such, but against an election for an interim government and constitution.

[Buthelezi, in English] In fact, we are not against the elections. I think that the media is really distorting things when they give the impression that we are against an election as an election, per se. We are not against an election as such, but I mean—on the basis that an election is not for a Government of South Africa but is only for something that will last six months or even temporary—for five years and can be torn by whoever wins the election, or whichever parties are in the majority or whichever parties are sharing power. We are opposed to that.

[Afrikaner National Front leader Constand Viljoen] We can say with ease that the Afrikaner National Front now represents 80 percent of the Afrikaner Boer nation in South Africa. Together with the rest of the people in Cosag, we form a formidable power which should be noticed.

[Alfonso] Although this high-level meeting of Cosag could be seen as a possible opportunity to discuss a joint election strategy, the leaders unanimously rejected this statement and said there are still fundamental differences between the parties as far as policies are concerned. They emphasized that Cosag is an informal union to obtain political objectives. [end recording]

**Mandela: Police, 'White Oppressors' Cause of Violence**

*MB1108123293 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1159 GMT 11 Aug 93*

[Text] Durban Aug 11 SAPA—African National Congress [ANC] President Nelson Mandela told Radio Zulu listeners on Wednesday the police and South Africa's "white oppressors" were responsible for the violence ravaging the country, reported SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation].

The carnage was the continuation of the old policy of white supremacy, a total strategy, Mr Mandela said.

He told the radio's estimated five million listeners the policy was aimed at crippling the ANC.

On violence between his supporters and those of the Inkatha Freedom Party, Mr Mandela said although there were differences between the two organisations, the primary cause of violence was the SA Police.

Various commissions of inquiry, both local and international, had pointed fingers at the police as being mainly responsible for fomenting violence, he commented.

Mr Mandela reiterated his call for the immediate merging of all armed formations under joint multiparty control. Among the forces he mentioned were Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation], APLA [Azanian People's Liberation Army], homeland police forces and the Transkei Defence Force.

**CP Spokesman Sees Retaliation as Way To Solve Problems**

*MB1108153793 Johannesburg RAPPORT in Afrikaans 8 Aug 93 p 2*

[Report by Karin Brynard]

[Text] The Conservative Party [CP] will commence its retribution offensives the moment whites become murdered in terror attacks. CP spokesman on Law and Order and MP for Potgietersrus, Schalk Pienaar, said the issue of violence in the country was becoming so serious that the CP was no longer able to continue protecting its people "retroactively". He said attack had become the best form of defense.

In a simmering address to the Orange Free State CP congress in Bloemfontein, he said the CP could not continue watching its people being wiped out under a "weak government." We must also, like the security forces, start preemptive and preventative actions. "The time for the necessary offensives and retribution is fast approaching," he said.

On events at the World Trade Center a month ago when the center was besieged by a group of right-wingers, Mr. Pienaar said it was not the right-wing that attacked women and damaged the place. There were several people with balaclavas planted, according to him, by

"opponents of the right-wing course" among the protesters at the center. "The bubbling enthusiasm for the CP and the Afrikaner Volksfront [AVF] has sent a shudder through our opponents—that they went to the extent of planting people who would harm the course of the AVF and the CP.

"We must realize: A threatened community will have to protect itself. No one else will do it. That is why we are telling you: Go out and defend yourselves."

In closing the congress, party leader Dr. Ferdi Hartzenberg noted that the reality of a communist government was upon South Africa, but the Afrikaner people will, like their forefathers in 1902, stand up and fight for their freedom.

He said right-wing Afrikaners would not accept an interim government. The Afrikaners will set up an alternate interim government comprising the AVF. Right-wing Afrikaners will also hold their own elections and appoint their own peoples' representatives.

City councils will also not be surrendered. The CP would resist if it were forced to do that.

**AWB Against Joint Peace Force, Cites Membership Figures**

*MB1108123893 Johannesburg RAPPORT in Afrikaans 8 Aug 93 p 2*

[Report by Buks Pietersen]

[Text] The Afrikaner Resistance Movement [AWB] will not have any part in a joint peace force being planned to control the violence in the country. A great measure of unanimity exists among participating parties at the Negotiating Council in Kempton Park.

AWB leader Eugene Terreblanche this week said in an interview with RAPPORT that the proposed peace force will not be concerned with peace, but rather with taking over the police and the defense force peacefully.

He said he also had information that soldiers in the ANC [African National Congress] and the PAC's [Pan-Africanist Congress] military wings are going through crash courses in the Transkei as if "through a sausage machine" so as to occupy high positions in a new defense force.

For the first time, Mr. Terreblanche also revealed figures to RAPPORT through which he claims that the AWB's Victory Commando has more than 57,000 members. The greatest concentration of the commando members are on the Witwatersrand.

Mr. Terreblanche said that in the past, right-wing groups had always avoided confrontation with the security forces. He said the mere fact that rightwingers have not as yet resorted to greater action was because the "maintainers of law and order were our own people." "But give us an alien force and the shots will sound."

Parties generally agree that the new security force will not replace existing security forces, but will be independent with its own command structure and administrative and logistic infrastructure.

The peace force will also only be deployed in specific areas with the exclusive objective of preventing or controlling violent situations.

On the question of minimum qualifications and training standards for members of the force, no agreement has yet been reached.

Mr. Terreblanche also reacted to a decision by the attorney general of Transvaal to prosecute him because he refused to testify before the Goldstone Commission last month.

Mr. Terreblanche told RAPPORT that he could not comment on the merits of the attorney general's decision. "It is still sub judice, just like the case against the 65 accused awaiting trial on the alleged occupation of the World Trade Center in Kempton Park. I will speak in court, so that what I have to say, can go down on record for the sake of history."

Mr. Terreblanche this week appeared with 13 right-wingers in the Potchefstroom regional court on charges of public violence, alternatively conspiracy to committing a crime. This was a sequel to the Ventersdorp incident on the evening of 9 August 1991 during a public meeting convened by President F.W. de Klerk.

Three people were killed that evening in acts of violence. Several people were injured, among them three policemen.

### **Church Massacre Suspect Linked to East London Hotel Deaths**

*MB1208080893 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0500 GMT 12 Aug 93*

[Text] Police say one of the three PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] members being held in connection with the St. James Church massacre has also been linked to the attack on an East London hotel in May.

The DAILY DISPATCH newspaper reports that police said Vuyo Tekani's car was used to transport the attackers at the Highgate Hotel. Five people were killed when four gunmen burst into the hotel bar spraying patrons with automatic rifle fire. The attack took place on May the 1st. Tekani is a Khayelitsha school teacher who was detained four days after the St. James massacre. Last Friday his Internal Security Act detention order was extended. Court papers apparently showed Tekani is being specifically held for questioning in connection with his links to the PAC armed wing APLA [Azanian People's Liberation Army], his movements on May the 1st and 2d, and the transport of a wounded person in his vehicle on May the 2d.

One of the Highgate attackers was wounded during the hotel attack. Tekani is also being held in connection with the removal of weapons from his car.

### **Radio Sums Up Countrywide Violence**

*MB1108131293 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1100 GMT 11 Aug 93*

[Text] Soldiers have shot dead two gunmen in Thokoza on the East Rand in the first action involving the South African Defense Force [SADF] since the SADF was called in to quell unrest in violence-torn black townships. The police said last night had been the calmest in the East Rand townships since the unrest broke out 11 days ago claiming 217 lives.

A police spokesman, Lieutenant Janine Smith, said the weekend's deployment of heavily armed troops had been the main reason for the apparent decrease in violence. She said that a body with bullet wounds had been found in Thokoza overnight.

Two people were killed this morning and two seriously injured when they were thrown off a train at Wadeville Station in Germiston. Meanwhile, the two men who were arrested in connection with Friday's train violence on the west Rand in which five people were killed and 15 injured, have appeared in court. The case has been postponed until the 24th of this month.

Thirty-three prisoners at the Leeuwkop Prison north of Johannesburg have been injured in a fight between groups of inmates. The Department of Correctional Services said that sharpened objects had been used and that warders had been forced to flee when attempting to break up the fight. Birdshot was used to restore order. Three of the injured, two with birdshot wounds and one with stab wounds, were taken to the Olivedale Clinic in Fourways. The other 30 prisoners were slightly wounded and were admitted to the prison hospital. The department and the police are to investigate the incident.

Four men have been shot and then set alight and burned beyond recognition in a wave of terror in the Maomao squatter camp in Nyanga in the Cape peninsula. Another five people were wounded in the attack and are undergoing treatment in hospital. Several shacks were razed. The police said that the motive appeared to be robbery.

### **Farmers' Union Threatens Raids Into Neighboring States**

*MB1108135593 Johannesburg THE STAR in English 11 Aug 93 p 3*

[Report by Norman Chandler]

[Text] Boerekommandos may ride into neighbouring countries to root out people who attack farmers, the Transvaal Agricultural Union [TAU] has warned. In a stinging condemnation of four farm attacks which took place at the weekend—leaving two farmers dead—TAU



president Dries Bruwer said raids in the future could not be ruled out. The farm attacks took place at Ermelo and in Fouriesburg.

The Conservative Party [CP] has demanded that the Government ban the Azanian Peoples' Liberation Army [APLA], which it blames for the attacks in the Ermelo and Fouriesburg districts. The Free State Agricultural Union has supported the calls, saying there should be improved farm security measures.

Bruwer said farmers would make raids into Mozambique and Swaziland unless the killings ended, and that the TAU was also considering mounting road blocks, introducing local curfews and removing "unauthorised" people off farms.

The deployment of former 32 Battalion soldiers and ex-Koevoet [power South-West Africa police counterinsurgency unit] policemen was another option, he said.

Deploing what he termed "Government inactivity", CP spokesman for Law and Order Schalk Pienaar said in Pretoria yesterday that it was important for farmers to link up with the SADF's [South African Defence Force] commando system which worked in association with Farm Watch. "We want the police and the SADF to take proactive action to prevent these attacks."

Free State union president Dr Piet Gouws said that "actions by APLA" were a declaration of war. So far this year, 56 farmers have died in 156 farm attacks in all four provinces.

On Monday, Law and Order Minister Hernus Kriel announced that the Government had reviewed its R[and]50.9 million security measures subsidy to farmers and had decided to make it available only for the purchase of radio communication equipment.

#### **Agricultural Unions React to Government Labor Legislation**

*MB1108144793 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1100 GMT 11 Aug 93*

[Text] The agreement reached on labor legislation between the South African Agricultural Union, the government, and COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions] is a senseless exercise that will not achieve anything.

This is the opinion of the president of the Transvaal Agricultural Union [TAU], Mr. Dries Bruwer. Mr. Bruwer said that TAU had its doubts whether the new agreement would be contained in legislation this year. He pointed out that the agreement still had to be approved by the TAU and the [Orange] Free State Agricultural Union. He said that the congresses were to be held within the next two weeks.

In Kimberley the Northern Cape Agricultural Union has welcomed the agreement on labor legislation reached between the SALU [South African Labor Union], the

government, and COSATU. The chairman of the union's manpower committee and a member of the ad hoc committee which negotiated with COSATU, Mr. Pierre Vercuile, said that it was a historic agreement. He said that the agreement was agriculturally friendly, which took into consideration the distinctiveness of the industry as well as the relationship between farmers and workers on farms.

#### **Pakistan Lifts Trade Sanctions Against Country**

*MB1108140293 Johannesburg THE STAR in English 11 Aug 93 p 3*

[Report by Norman Chandler]

[Text] Pakistan has lifted trade and other sanctions which have been in force for years against South Africa, it was disclosed yesterday. The possibility of exchanging diplomatic representatives is under discussion. The trade decision follows a ground-breaking visit to Islamabad by Foreign Affairs Director-General Rusty Evans.

Evans, who is on his way back to South Africa after talks with the Pakistani Government, said it had been indicated to him that the country was "keen to promote trade with South Africa and that all remaining sanctions had been lifted".

Import/export permits were now being issued to businessmen. Talks had started on a possible air link between Karachi and Johannesburg, but no firm decision had yet been taken.

#### **South African Press Review for 12 Aug**

*MB1208144493*

[Editorial Report]

#### **THE CITIZEN**

National Party Begins To Appear "Very Weak"—Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 10 August in its page 6 editorial notes that the National Party (NP) "and its leaders are beginning to appear very weak and that State President de Klerk must come to the forefront as a stronger party leader, with his role as a statesman more in the background." Mr. de Klerk "has been losing his constituency because he is playing it too cool and not taking into account what that constituency feels and fears." He now not only has to do battle with the African National Congress (ANC), but also with the Conservative Party (CP), which "rejects his reforms and intends to prevent, if possible, the holding of the April election." Furthermore, "Mr de Klerk must know that the Volksfront [Afrikaner National Front] is becoming a very formidable and worrying opponent. Mr de Klerk and his National Party have to fight the ANC at the election, but also have to try and avoid a situation in which White, mainly Afrikaner, resistance threatens the new South Africa."

**THE STAR**

**Criticism of Bail for Hani Murder Suspect**—A page 16 editorial in Johannesburg **THE STAR** in English on 12 August says that to many South Africans, the granting of bail to Gaye Derby-Lewis, an accused in the Chris Hani murder trial, "is baffling." From the layman's point of view "the impression given is that the court has bent over backwards in this case—arranging a safe house and round-the-clock protection at taxpayers' expense, and going to lengths to secure guarantees that the accused cannot abscond." Therefore, "viewed in its inescapably political context—because South Africa is volatile in this time of transition as never before—we question the wisdom of the decision on the grounds of equal treatment for all. The great mass of South Africans, who are not familiar with the minutiae of the law, are understandably confused by the fact that this person has been granted bail, while so many others—blacks, in the main—languish in prison while they await their trial dates."

**BUSINESS DAY**

"Who would have thought that COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions], that beacon of militant thought and action, would accept a new dispensation for farm workers which eliminates their right to strike by making arbitration of disputes compulsory?" asks a page 6 editorial in Johannesburg **BUSINESS DAY** in English on 12 August. "COSATU's rationale is not illogical. Manpower Minister Leon Wessels, showing more resolve than he is generally given credit for, insisted that COSATU and the SAAU [South African Agricultural Union] reach a deal before he acted. The weakness of organised labour in the agricultural sector allowed the SAAU to stand firm without fear of industrial unrest among the workforce. So if COSATU refused to agree to what is, to it, an inferior deal, the other limited improvements for farm workers, like protection from unfair dismissal would have to be forfeited. By modern standards, the SAAU has won an unlikely victory."

**SOWETAN**

**Pattern to Township Violence**—"As there is no direct evidence identifying those responsible for train attacks, it is difficult to figure out why they are happening again," notes a page 6 editorial in Johannesburg **SOWETAN** in English on 12 August. Although the violence in the townships is "mindless," it "seems to have a pattern." The attacks are "mainly in areas with many people at one time, like trains, hostels, some shebeens and squatter camps. That being the case, we find it extremely difficult to understand the tardiness and the plainly ineffective nature of policing. The police are quick to complain when they are accused of not acting to stop such crimes. As we pay taxes for police to protect us and our communities, we are forced to put the blame on them."

**\* COSAS President Explains Current Objectives**

93AF0647A Johannesburg **VRYE WEEKBLAD** in English 21 May 93 pp 8-9

[Interview with COSAS President Moses Maseko; place and date not given]

[Text] [VRYE WEEKBLAD] Most people are confused about what is happening in black education. Can you enlighten us?

[Maseko] A summit was held by the NECC [National Education Crisis Committee] to which all organisations with an interest in education were invited. An agreement was reached to give the government a seven-day ultimatum to respond to all the demands of students and pupils before May 24. If the government does not respond positively, we'll embark on another mass action campaign. As far as COSAS [Congress of South African Students] is concerned, we'll intensify most of our actions.

[VRYE WEEKBLAD] What are the reasons for your present protest actions?

[Maseko] We demand that the examination fee be scrapped, and we demand the supply of necessary resources at schools—text books, enough teachers, furniture and all the related things. Our other demands include the establishment of a National Education Forum which will start to address the future and present needs of education. We also want the government to meet the teachers' demand on salary packages. We believe it is unreasonable of De Klerk just to pop in on that issue and close it as he wants. Those are our major demands at present.

[VRYE WEEKBLAD] But the examination fee seems to be your major concern...

[Maseko] It moves with our own thinking and our own policy. As COSAS we envisage a free and compulsory education and we started that struggle a long time ago. A question of free and compulsory education is part of our objective. That's why you see students struggling so much. The whole question of the examination fee needs to be resolved.

[VRYE WEEKBLAD] The government has already compromised by reducing it from R72 to R48.

[Maseko] The government took that compromise knowing full well that it does not represent the interest of all the people of the country. They never consulted with the structures concerned. We said they must scrap the whole exam fee but they reduced the amount. They gave us no reasons for that. To us, it is clear they took a political decision because they want to satisfy their own constituency. We don't regard that compromise as a victory for our demand.

[VRYE WEEKBLAD] What about the wildcat strikes and boycotts you embarked upon since last week?

[Maseko] We were trying to highlight the anger of the people on the ground. It is not only COSAS that is concerned about the issue, but even students on the ground, in the classroom. It was showing the students' commitment to the struggle for a free and dynamic compulsory education. We announced that the students must embark on mass demonstrations, mass picketing and other forms of mass action and activities. The maximum participation of students in those actions surely shows that it was done in the interests of all students.

The government was trying to blackmail or divide the students by saying a number of students have registered already. By calling for those actions we are trying to highlight that the students are with us in the process. Even those who have paid already have started to demand their repayments. In all the calls we have made, the students are moving with us. We have asked students not to pay but only to register and they have positively responded.

[VRYE WEEKBLAD] In view of the time already lost in class boycotts, don't you think this strategy has become controversial and risks the possibility of more failures?

[Maseko] This tactic is not controversial, it's one of the strategies we usually use when faced with such a situation. We use it to show that it's not only few people who are concerned but all the students. The students embark on class boycotts out of their own decisions on the ground. And we never made a call for a class boycott, the only call we made was that they must decide what form of action they want to take, we only urged them to embark on mass demonstrations and they decided to embark on a class boycott.

We are developing a programme to close the gap lost in class boycotts. We are already in consultation with teacher organisations to that effect. We'll even consider how to use the school holidays to make up for the time lost during the mass protests.

[VRYE WEEKBLAD] In the light of what you are saying, it is unlikely that you'll continue with class boycotts...

[Maseko] Presently there is no call for a class boycott, as I indicated earlier on. It is the students on the ground who decided to embark on a class boycott and the sit ins. We believe if the government is still intransigent in terms of meeting our demands, we'll intensify our actions. We are going to come up with a militant action that will see to it that the students in this country gain from the whole action.

We are not falling into the government's trap. We'll be hitting at the spot—not next to the spot. We'll be hitting directly at the government's doorstep. We envisage a situation where if we hit directly at the government, they will respond to our demands. Through history and the

struggles we have waged, we have shown if we hit directly to the government, we are able to gain and secure victory.

[VRYE WEEKBLAD] What do you mean when you say you'll be hitting directly at the government?

[Maseko] I won't comment on that. But generally one of the things I would say is that inspectors won't be allowed into our schools and we'll make the DET [Department of Education and Training] unworkable. It is another government structure.

[VRYE WEEKBLAD] What is your relationship with the ANC?

[Maseko] We share principles, we also adopted the Freedom Charter as our guiding document. COSAS moved to the congress tradition during the '70s. We share the principles of nonracialism and democracy. We do not have a structural relationship in terms of sitting the NEC [National Education Committee] of the Youth League. We are an independent structure, we run our programmes alone.

We have bilateral discussions on issues of common interest since we share the Freedom Charter.

[VRYE WEEKBLAD] But then why do some of your members refuse to heed the ANC call for students to return to classes?

[Maseko] I don't think they have refused. The concern they have raised is that the ANC has not played a meaningful role in addressing education matters. Most of the people who come up with those calls are not exposed to the things that happen on the ground. However, we met with the ANC and clarified our position as COSAS and I believe they agree with our position, there are no contradictions. The only thing was a breakdown in communication by then and we have been able to sort it out.

[VRYE WEEKBLAD] So, by implication, you actually agree with one of your colleagues in the Western Cape who said Allan Boesak is ill informed and his call will not be heeded?

[Maseko] We have identified the problem, that comrade Boesak made a statement without consulting with our region in the Western Cape. We facilitated a meeting between the Western Cape region and COSAS. I am not going to comment particularly on the words used by my colleague.

[VRYE WEEKBLAD] Does that not reflect ill discipline on the part of COSAS leadership?

[Maseko] No, that is not indiscipline. As an autonomous organisation, we have the right to take our own decision and the ANC has the right to take its own decisions.

We don't see a situation whereby whatever issue we raise, a liberation movement has to react to us in public.



We believe the ANC is the liberation movement representing the interest of all the people of this country. Whatever issue is raised by the people, the ANC has to listen to it and represent those views.

That's why I say I understood the Western Cape situation. It was important for comrade Boesak to contact us first, particularly on this matter, if he was going to utter a statement if he was really not informed. I think the statement issued by Boesak in the Western Cape yesterday (Monday) shows that people have been able to sit down and resolve their differences. Those are just technical problems, we can't take them seriously.

[VRYE WEEKBLAD] The Code of Conduct adopted at last year's education conference speaks of mature ways of handling problems and grievances. But some of your protest marches are characterised by incidents of stone throwing, car hijackings, burning of vehicles and shops, things such as that.

[Maseko] I agree, but it all depends on the situation. The government shows with our marches that it still clings to the old apartheid mentality and apartheid policing. Therefore, the Code of Conduct is not suitable under such conditions to guide people out of the abnormal situation.

The recent car stonings and hijackings were caused by the system itself. Most of the police provoke students during demonstrations. In one of our marches in Thokoza, the police arrested student leaders and when student leaders tried to go and inquire, they found that one student had already been assaulted by the soldiers. I also tried to go and find out and I was beaten without any reason. This shows their unruliness in handling the situation. They have signed the Peace Accord but they don't show any respect for it. In all the COSAS led demonstrations, the police react brutally and this explains why students respond in this way.

We have always been peaceful in the way we've been doing things in COSAS but we don't encourage a situation of when we are provoked we must just tolerate it like that.

[VRYE WEEKBLAD] A last word?

[Maseko] What I'll say to my fellow students is that whereas the struggle is on, we must not forget about education. Whereas we are out on the streets fighting, let's think before we sleep to do something to close the gap of the days already lost in the academic programme. Let's hope that victory is certain in all the issues we are raising.

## Angola

### Savimbi Calls For Unconditional Peace Talks, Cease-Fire

AB1108173293 Paris AFP in English 1715 GMT  
11 Aug 93

[Text] Huambo, Angola, Aug 11 (AFP)—Angolan rebel chief Jonas Savimbi called Wednesday [11 August] for an immediate halt to fighting, saying his organization would lay down no conditions "for negotiating peace."

Interviewed by an AFP reporter in this central southern city which has become the UNITA rebels' headquarters since March 6, Savimbi said it was "up to the government to give guarantees," not the United Nations, which had watched helplessly "the killing in Bosnia."

Savimbi's Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) resumed its 16-year rebellion against the Luanda government last October after disputing the result of U.N.-monitored elections won by the ruling Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA).

Since then, U.N. efforts to stop the bloodshed have proved fruitless and peace talks between the rebels and the government broke down in May.

### Prime Minister: Savimbi Not Serious

MB1208081493 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in  
Portuguese 0600 GMT 12 Aug 93

["Excerpts" from interview with Angolan Prime Minister Marcolino Moco by Portuguese Radio TFS; place and date not given—recorded]

[Text] [Announcer] Angolan Prime Minister Marcolino Moco has reiterated in an interview with the Portuguese radio TFS that Jonas Savimbi is not serious in his appeal for an immediate end to clashes. The prime minister said if Jonas Savimbi really wanted to cease hostilities he would have made the appeal through appropriate channels such as the UN Angola Verification Mission. Moco said he believes there will be no military solution, but noted it is necessary to fight against all attempts to divide the country.

[Begin Moco recording] The government believes there will be no military solution, but it has the responsibility to reinstate the integrity of the Angolan territory, and to reject any attempt to divide our country, as is happening now with Mr. Jonas Savimbi. This is a natural responsibility; any country has this responsibility. If anyone in Portugal attempts to divide Portugal in two, Mr. Cavaco Silva's government has a natural responsibility to prevent that from happening. [end recording]

[Announcer] Marcolino Moco said once again there is no place for federalism in Angola, and he described as unfair the fact that populations are held under the pretext of defending some principles.

[Begin Moco recording] We cannot accept the fact that some people want to impose their ideas with weapons in their hands. This does not make sense to anyone and is unacceptable anywhere in the world. I, and most Angolans, believe Angola has no structure for federalism, but I accept the fact that people have different ideas. I am a democrat. However, I cannot accept the fact that anyone defends a country's constitutional principles with weapons in his hands, killing, destroying, and so on. The cause of this war is not the debate on federalism in Angola. The cause of the war is Mr. Jonas Savimbi who wants to take power by force, or at least control part of the country. [end recording]

### Government 'Mistrust'

MB1108203193 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in  
Portuguese 1900 GMT 11 Aug 93

[Text] Jonas Malheiro Savimbi, leader of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA], has said he wants peace and is ready for unconditional talks with the government. Luanda has received the message with obvious mistrust. Deputy Foreign Minister Joao de Miranda says that what Savimbi needs to do is to order his troops to halt their attacks and to sign the Abidjan Protocol.

[Begin recording] [Reporter] Mr. Deputy Minister, a very good evening.

[Miranda] Good evening.

[Reporter] This is Radio Nacional's 2000 newsreel. Mr. Deputy Minister, this evening foreign radios widely reportedly an interview with the UNITA leader. He is alleged to have shown interest in stopping the war at once and resuming talks with the government, unconditionally. Does our government give any credibility to the UNITA leader's remarks?

[Miranda] I do not think so because we cannot deal with such an issue through the media. Suitable mechanisms have been established through the United Nations, specifically to arrange for a possible rapprochement between the government and UNITA. A statement of that nature could not have not been made so lightly. Actually, we are used to Savimbi making so many promises, and that is one of them.

As I see it, the UNITA leader should first order his troops to cease hostilities—that is, the troops should stop attacking civilians, as well as all of their hostile propaganda. Second, Savimbi should have been clearer in his remarks.

The government and UNITA have negotiated a protocol in Abidjan, and it has not been signed because Savimbi did not order his men to do so.

[Reporter] So, the government is waiting for UNITA to take concrete steps toward peace?

[Miranda] Precisely, concrete steps. First, it should order its troops to stop all operations of an offensive nature. Second, it should unequivocally state that it is willing to sign the Abidjan Protocol. [end recording]

### **Special UN Representative Returns From Zaire Talks**

*MB1108205393 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 11 Aug 93*

[Text] UN Special Representative Blondin Beye has gone to Zaire to speak with Mobutu Sese Seko. The mission, which lasted a little more than 24 hours, began yesterday. At about midday today, the UN secretary general's special representative was on his way back to Luanda.

Beye discussed peace with Mobutu Sese Seko, president of a country that is actively involved in National Union for the Total Independence of Angola's maneuvers, providing it with transit facilities for weapons, ammunition, and other provisions. This has been denounced repeatedly by the Angolan authorities. Alioune Beye also spoke to Mobutu regarding assistance that is still required by Angolans, a people who have been under fire. Zaire was the second leg of a mission that began in Namibia. The next stop will be Gabon.

Blondin Beye is now in Luanda. Immediately after his arrival, he resumed his activities, going from the UN Angola Verification Mission-2 camp, where he resides, to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, where he met Minister Venancio de Moura and discussed the Angolan crisis.

### **UK, Russian Decision To Supply Arms 'Deplored' by UNITA**

*MB1208104393 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 12 Aug 93*

[Text] The recent decision by the British and Russian Governments to supply weapons to Jose Eduardo dos Santos' Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party was described by Jorge Valentim, information secretary for the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, as international conspiracy against the Angolan people.

[Begin Valentim recording] A wrong attitude and policy, which do not aid peace in Angola, is deplored by the Angolans because the British Government has had a good stance for a long time, and because it is a democratic government. Now, this sale of weapons only confirms that there is certainly an international plot to shed more blood in Angola. But this attitude [words indistinct] [end recording]

### **UNITA Reportedly Drops 1,500 Shells on Cuito**

*MB1108200693 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 11 Aug 93*

[Text] Yet another National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] arms depot has been

destroyed by the Angolan Armed Forces, FAA. A military source told Saurimo radio that the 2nd Battalion of the FAA Motorized Infantry Regiment destroyed the UNITA depot in the (Mombo) region of Lunda Sul Province. In their operation, the government forces captured assorted war materiel, including mortar shells of various calibers and an antitank missile. The source added that the depot had rockets [preceding word in English], antipersonnel land mines, mortar charges, and AKM rifles.

FAA operations are under way in different parts of Lunda Sul Province and are designed to retake enemy positions and to restore calm among the residents.

In Cuito government forces continue to resist UNITA rebels, inflicting considerable losses on the enemy. The rebels have been shelling the city with long-range artillery pieces. Our correspondent Abel Abraao reports that today alone UNITA fired about 1,500 shells at the city.

[Begin Abraao recording] Today, UNITA fired more than 1,500 shells. It is believed that many civilians have been killed by UNITA's shelling. In view of the intense clashes and bombardments that have been reported in Cuito since dawn today, we have not been able to assess the damage on site. [end recording]

### **\* U.S. Policy Change Toward Country Analyzed**

*93AF0737B Lisbon O INDEPENDENTE in Portuguese 2 Jul 93 p 29*

[Article by Jorge Araujo: "Troop Turnabout"; first paragraph is O INDEPENDENTE introduction]

[Text] North American military advisers have gone over from the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] to the Luanda government, ending the doubts about Washington's political and military intentions concerning Angola. And there is talk of uniting against Savimbi—not an easy task, since the troops have been dismantled.

In Luanda there are two Americans who have their hands full. They belong to the DIA (Defense Intelligence Agency) and they have direct ties to the Pentagon. They are the survivors of a group of 30 individuals who, in the very recent past, were committed to the UNITA. Today they have moved arms and equipment to Luanda, and Jose Eduardo dos Santos and his peers are counting on their "know-how" to turn around the current alliance of forces on the military terrain, which is clearly unfavorable to the government troops.

The two DIA Americans are currently advising the Angolan military on the design of a strategy to contain the UNITA offensive. They are an almost obligatory presence in the "entourage" of the generals of the government Armed Forces. One of them even accompanied General Joao de Matos, chief of staff of the Angolan Armed Forces, on his recent trip to the south. The

mission was clear: to revise the strategy of the government forces in that theater of operations, where the weaknesses are all too evident.

It is a fact that these American friends of Luanda know this business better than anyone. They were the ones who, during the period before the election campaign, drew up the plan for the UNITA's gradual occupation of the various municipalities in the country. They did their work so well that Jonas Savimbi's movement ended by holding on to about 80 percent of Angolan territory. But note this: the idea was not to occupy the terrain, but simply to prevent the presence of the state administration. This was for a very simple reason: Occupation entails certain administrative and other responsibilities which Savimbi's movement cannot and is not inclined to deal with.

In the opinion of these American "experts," this fact would turn out to be an important trump card. That is, if the UNITA lost the elections, the argument of force could speak more loudly. This, incidentally, is what happened. However, this whole strategy had a flaw. It did not foresee the defeat of George Bush in the last American elections. Hence, when Bill Clinton took office and the important Luanda "lobbies" began to call the shots, the DIA had no choice but to set to work and attempt to counter the strategy that it had previously mounted.

#### Mediators With Luanda

According to some observers, this U.S. gesture made it very clear that Washington supported the Luanda government. The support began to take shape at the beginning of Clinton's administration and has become more and more outspoken since diplomatic relations were established between the two countries.

In the opinion of these observers, this support extends to all the mediators, who may have viewed the situation from the following perspective: assistance in the rearmament and reinforcement of the military capacity of the Luanda government's Armed Forces could help to reestablish a balance of power at the military level. Then it would be possible to go forward in search of a peaceful solution to the conflict.

According to the UNITA, all the mediators are committed to this strategy. And sources in the "Galo Negro's" [Savimbi's] movement even say that the United States is still just taking its first steps, since Russia and Portugal are much further advanced in the process of rearming the government Armed Forces. The sources even gave examples: about 700 soldiers of the Angolan Armed Forces were on their way to Portugal, where they would receive training as part of a program to form special troops.

In this strategy of support to the Luanda government, the United States has just taken an important step. The Clinton administration decided to authorize the sale of non-lethal military equipment to Angola. Thus Luanda was given carte blanche to contact American companies

on a purely commercial basis. It is no secret, however, that things are also stirring at the government level and the recent visit to Luanda by George Moose, U.S. assistant secretary for African affairs, should be seen in this context.

In the opinion of some analysts, this posture of the observers creates a dilemma which is difficult to solve. That is, on one hand, they cannot fail to support an elected government and condemn the UNITA for resuming the war. On the other hand, by supporting the government they are losing the distancing required to maintain their neutral role as mediators.

Incidentally, this uneasiness of the mediators is being used to advantage by the UNITA, which wasted no time putting out the red carpet for the Catholic Church. The invitation was delivered to Pope John Paul II by Jorge Valentim, the chief negotiator for the Jamba movement.

However, the Vatican passed the ball to the community of Santo Egidio, which, as is known, played an important role in the peace negotiations for Mozambique. The community responded, but made it very clear that before it went forward it would need the green light from the executive.

It now remains to be seen how Luanda will react, particularly because Angola's problem does not lie with the mediators. In fact, the UNITA is constantly issuing invitations, perhaps because it understands that the most important thing is to satisfy the egos of some countries and international organizations.

#### Where Does the Army Stop?

Let us return to the two Americans of the DIA who are currently in Luanda. At the moment their big problem is that the government Army is completely broken up. "It is essentially an administrative Army," a source in Luanda told us. Unlike the UNITA, the government authorities overdid the demobilization. The young men who have been forcibly mobilized do not yet have the combat experience needed to face up to the elite commando units that Savimbi was able to conceal from the UN observers.

The problems of the Angolan Army do not stop here, however. It lacks weapons and, above all, ammunition. The picture is even worse when you consider that Luanda is currently struggling with serious treasury problems. Without "cash" and having lost the privileged relations with Moscow, things are beginning to look black, particularly when it is known that if there is one thing the UNITA does not lack at this time, it is money to purchase arms. This money, as is also known, comes from the diamonds.

As if this were not enough, the government Army has another problem, arising from the ill-feeling generated within the ranks by the fact that some high-ranking



officers appropriated Army property during the pre-election confusion. During his recent visit to Lisbon, Joao de Matos admitted that steps are being taken to do away with this "goose that lays golden eggs." However, the Armed Forces chief of staff knows this will be very difficult. For example, it will not be easy to persuade a group of generals who formed an airline company to return the material which is the property of the Armed Forces.

Meanwhile, the UNITA is pursuing its offensive, indifferent to the condemnation of the international community. It is "all or nothing" reasoning. Even knowing that it has been internationally ostracized for having resumed the war after it lost the elections (considered to have been generally free and fair), the UNITA has no choice but to wager on force. It knows that sooner or later this is the only way it can be heard.

### Mozambique

#### Army Officers Said Favoring Military Option Against Renamo

MB1108142693 Maputo MEDIAFAX in Portuguese  
11 Aug 93 p 1

["Chissano Under Pressure"]

[Text] A small but influential group of high-ranking officers of the Mozambique Armed Forces [FAM] and some government members are pressing the president of the Republic to authorize a military option against the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo].

Following several contacts with reliable sources, this is what our reporters learned:

- Aldo Ajello [UN special representative in Mozambique] has already informed—or is about to inform—UN Secretary General Butrus-Ghali that Mozambique's political situation is not as quiet as it seems. His report to Ghali has included or will include the issue of the military officers and politicians who favor the "military option";

- Uncertain about the future, those who favor such an option argue that Renamo is a "paper tiger". Despite its apparent discipline, it no longer has the South African command which organized it. The Western officials who have been visiting Renamo positions are not very impressed with its military capacity and even doubt whether Renamo has the 15,000 men to be part of the new army;

- The adherents of the aforementioned option believe that in a speedy coup, similar to the one suggested by Raul Domingos but in reverse, FAM could eliminate Renamo militarily.;

- Such a coup could be politically justifiable in the eyes of the public as an inevitable response to continuing threats by Renamo and its occupation of areas after 4 October 1992.

Several factors compel against this "military option", and the most important we were able to gather include the following:

- Public opinion is very strong against war because its consequences—conflict among civilians, and the country's territorial division—are perceived as very tragic;

- The president of the Republic does not favor this option;

- Many FAM officers no longer want war.

- A number of Renamo politicians such as Raul Domingos have been acting in a way to create an atmosphere of war preparation among their men, but the anti-war feeling in Renamo bases is also strong (a phenomenon confirmed by journalists and UN Operations in Mozambique [Unomoz] personnel);

- Chissano has considered an extremely strong threat: the immediate withdrawal of money from international cooperation and subsequent complete paralyzation of the country's economy.

- Despite the fact that the United States shows signs of favoring the continuation of Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo] management, they cannot support a military adventure by the government. With the United Nations more and more under the leadership of the United States, Washington has the need for some peace operations to be successful, since in Angola, Somalia, and former Yugoslavia, the balance is clearly negative for the United Nations and the United States. Our sources believe that Mozambique is too close to achieving peace for the Americans to favor military options.

This is the possible framework—markedly speculative due to the necessity to protect the sources—following declarations by Tete Province Governor Cadmiel Muthemba.

The situation requires an adequate explanation, but Unomoz does not yet have a sufficiently adequate machinery for quick investigations.

#### Chissano Denies Attacks Ordered

MB1208145493 Johannesburg Channel Africa Radio in English 1100 GMT 12 Aug 93

[Text] The Mozambican president has denied that government soldiers have orders to attack Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] bases. President Chissano said on national television that it was not true that such attacks were taking place, or that commanders had received any orders to attack Renamo.

The Renamo foreign affairs secretary, Mr. Jose de Castro, said on Tuesday that every government battalion commander had received orders to strike at Renamo bases and that several had already been attacked.

President Chissano said Renamo had withdrawn from Zambezi in northwestern Tete after a show of force by government troops, but he said no shots were fired, and there was no intention to attack Renamo during the operation. Last week six Western observers and the Mozambican Peace Commission requested a meeting with the government and Renamo to discuss allegations of cease-fire violations.

### **Chissano Notes Angolan War 'Source of Destabilization'**

*MB1108204793 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 11 Aug 93*

[Text] President Joaquim Chissano said in Maputo today that it would be imperative to have an immediate cease-fire in Angola and for the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola to recognize the legislative and presidential elections held in September 1992. Speaking when he received the credentials from the first Angolan ambassador to Mozambique, Chissano stressed that the continuing war in that country constitutes not only a tragedy for the Angolan people, but also a source of destabilization for southern Africa as a whole.

Turning to the Mozambican peace process, the president of the Republic stressed that the training in Nyanga, Zimbabwe, of instructors of the future national Army is a good omen in the consolidation of the peace process. The head of state also received today the credentials accrediting the new Guinean ambassador to Mozambique.

### **Dhlakama To Arrive in Maputo 'Early Next Week'**

*MB1108121293 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 0800 GMT 11 Aug 93*

[Text] Afonso Dhlakama, leader of the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo], will arrive in Maputo early next week. This was revealed to Radio Mozambique this morning by Raul Domingos, head of the Renamo delegation in the Supervision and Control Commission of the General Peace Accord. Domingos said preparations for Dhlakama's arrival in Maputo are almost concluded, and only logistical and lodging problems need to be dealt with.

### **UN's Ajello Reacts to Opposition Criticism**

*MB1108143493 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 11 Aug 93*

[Interview with UN special representative Aldo Ajello by Radio Mozambique correspondent Edmundo Galiza Matos on 11 August; place not given—recorded]

[Text] At yesterday morning's session of the multiparty meeting, the National Convention Party, Mozambique

Democratic Party [Pademo], Mozambique Liberal and Democratic Party, and the National Democratic Party accused UN special representative Aldo Ajello of pressuring the political parties to approve the Draft Electoral Law before 18 August. The UN Security Council will once again discuss the Mozambican peace process on 18 August. Pademo even demanded Ajello's replacement, stating, quote, if a UN official is tired, it would be advisable for him to ask for a replacement, unquote.

We have just spoken to Mr. Aldo Ajello about the issue and he had this to say:

[Begin recording] [Ajello, in English fading into Portuguese translation] I am very surprised by this opinion, expressed many days after the 6 August press briefing. What I said was simply that the Security Council has approved a resolution for elections to be held in 1994. There is a deadline for the approval of this law in order for the elections to be held by October 1994, and the deadline is just before the end of August. Then I mentioned 18 August because that is when the Security Council will meet, and the approval of the draft law before 18 August would be a positive sign. But I did not say that it had to be approved before 18 August. I did not even say that it was supposed to be approved before the end August. What I said was that if it was not approved before the end of August it would be difficult to hold elections before October 1994. [end recording]

[Matos] Was it just a misinterpretation of what you said by those parties?

[Ajello] I think so. I think that they look at this as blackmail, when it is a simple fact.

The second point I think was the question of the trust fund for the parties. What I said was that the trust fund could not be approved before the draft law was approved, and before the National Elections Commission [CNE] was established. Once again, it is not blackmail, it is just a fact. We can neither approve nor establish the trust fund because in legal terms it is necessary for the CNE to be in place because it will be involved in the administration of the trust fund.

[Matos] Are you tired of this process?

[Ajello] No, no, it is not a question of being tired. Personally, Mr. Aldo Ajello has nothing to do with it. The international community is worried about the process. [end recording]

### **\* Chokwe Administrator on Economic Reconstruction**

*93AF0743A Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese 11 Jul 93 pp 12-17*

[Interview with Chokwe administrator Agostinho Fabiao Chiau by Fernando Manuel; place and date not given]

[Text] Chokwe District: 2,600 square km of area in Gaza Province, with three administrative posts and a city—the capital—of the same name. Agostinho Fabiao Chiau, administrator of this territory and of its approximately 202,000 inhabitants who have survived the war and three years of unprecedented drought, seems to share with them, while maintaining all necessary reservations, the conviction that the worst has now passed.

[Manuel] Mr. Administrator, the current environment, eight months after the signing of the peace agreement in Rome, suggests a reformulation of the government's action plans for projects. What do you believe to be the top priorities and challenges for your district today?

[Fabiao] Before we go directly to that question, I would like to provide you with a short overview of what our thoughts have been: Before the end of the war, the district government met and decided to form a team to study the district's potential so that, with the facts thus obtained, we could formulate an action plan, with projects designed for the postwar period.

Within that program's framework, it was necessary for us to identify the objectives considered priority. And what were they? Above all, to encourage the people to return to their places of origin. While this plan was being formulated, the same team was moving around within the communities to sound out the people's thinking: Remain in the same place (until it is clear whether the peace is real or merely an interlude), since they had experienced a war lasting years and years; or return immediately. It was based on that survey, made through discussions with those involved, that we concluded that the people wanted to return as soon as the war was over.

The next stage was to think about what to do there: there were places with no schools, no houses, no stores, nothing. Talking with the people helped us to identify which needs were considered basic: priority would be given to re-establishing agriculture.

A happy coincidence was that the agreement was signed at the same time as the beginning of the regular rainy season following three consecutive years of drought. That facilitated and encouraged the return movement: the rivers and dams, dry for more than three years, began to have water. It is clear that this movement was not universal: some people remain undecided. But those who immediately decided to return and go back to work did something that is visible today: in the areas of Machua, Djodjo, 25 September, Punguine, Kandiza, and elsewhere, in the administrative posts, the results were extremely positive.

As people returned to their homes, food support to them was reduced. I can now say that of the approximately 80,000 people who were considered displaced by the war, 50,000 have now returned to their homes.

So the situation in these areas is quite critical: there are no schools, businesses, or houses, and the means of production are scarce. These are questions that drive our

discussions today to seek solutions. We cannot, of course, ignore the determination of the people in the face of the challenges they continually face.

There is a great deal of work to be done, however, to reconstruct or reopen houses, schools, and wells, and to rehabilitate the business sector. But it is significant that already a sack of yellow corn, which cost 25,000 or 35,000 meticaïs here, has now fallen to about half that level in one year of peace.

[Manuel] Chokwe District was already a great focal point for agricultural and ranching projects under the auspices of the State. What are the prospects now?

[Fabiao] By 1990 or 1991, almost all those companies had ceased operating in the district. This situation not only attracted the attention of the district government, but the provincial government as well: as those companies closed their doors, it was necessary to think about dividing up and distributing the land to the people. But we had to consider elements such as having minimum labor and financial capabilities, so as not to give the land just for the sake of giving, to people who would not be able to use it.

We have already distributed land in Mapapa, Conhane, Bunhane, Nwachicolunane, Hokwe, Chilembene, Mas-savasse, Lionde, and Muianga. But during this process—I should point out that, in addition to the war, the district suffered three years of terrible drought—the district lost some 13,000 hectares [ha] already planted and with ears of corn developing, because of lack of water. We resorted to pumping drainage water, but it had a very high salt content and killed the crops. All that contributed to creating new problems for the people: besides the lack of money and resources, there was despair at there no longer being any way out. All those who had been given land now needed financial support, which was not easy.

Work is clearly being done, with the little support available locally: this year some 4,000 ha were planted for rice production, and 12,000 for corn and beans. But we are far from being able to say that, with the closing of the state companies and the distribution of land, the work is going smoothly—the people are only working toward that direction.

The current condition of the irrigation system—which is terrible—also contributes to the persistence of this situation. There is a plan now in its final stages, and we believe that during the first part of July its rehabilitation will begin.

[Manuel] How many and which are the companies, domestic and foreign, that are currently operating in the district? And what are they doing?

[Fabiao] There is SEMOC [expansion not given], which specializes in seed production. It is headquartered in Lionde and last season it prepared and planted rice for



the current harvest; There is LOMACO [expansion not given], a cotton producer, as well as Joao Ferreira dos Santos.

The domestic private companies, as I said, are struggling with many difficulties, from those of a financial nature, to shortages of resources, even the most minimum. The same with the associations, cooperatives, and the family sector...

[Manuel] And the BPD [Peoples Development Bank]?

[Fabiao] Well...now they are supporting us, but last year, because of the situation from which we emerged—the prolonged drought—when farmers asked for help but could not produce anything...the bank had no returns. When one is in a situation involving no production, financing capabilities are reduced.

[Manuel] There seems to be a direct correlation between the presence of companies and private individuals, and the sharpening of the conflict for land in Chokwe, which was cited several times in the media as being overwhelmingly damaging to farmers. What are your thoughts on that?

[Fabiao] The war shaped the current conflict for land, because everyone ran to specific areas they thought were the most secure, the best defended. In those areas, the people did not remain standing with their arms crossed, nor could they. What I see is that people think they can only have land within the irrigation system. But they have to realize that there is a great deal of space outside the irrigation system with available land. It is impossible for us all to fit within the irrigation system.

We have begun to face problems: people thought that when the state enterprises failed they would return the original land. But we say that the land belongs to the State, and that the State should divide and distribute it, without which it will be impossible to establish any program. People complain, in fact—but it is not because they do not have any land; rather, it's that they want to reoccupy the land owned by their grandfathers, fathers, or uncles...

But the returning population is gradually eliminating or ameliorating this problem.

[Manuel] Outside of theory, what has been done in practical terms to reintegrate these returning populations?

[Fabiao] In practice, what has emerged is the top priority in the plan we formulated to confront the issue: food support has been provided, and delivered to the areas of origin. What is of greatest concern now is the lack of production tools. For that reason we have adopted a policy of encouraging merchants to reestablish activity in those areas where the population is returning, to be able to respond to some of these concerns. Distributing tools such as shovels, machetes, etc., to the population cannot be the responsibility of the State alone.

[Manuel] It is understood that agriculture is top priority and that reestablishing it occupies the greatest part of

your time. But there are other concerns. How do you view the social situation, for example?

[Fabiao] There are health facilities only for the populations of Lionde, Massavasse, Muianga, Couane, Chilembene, Chalucuan, and the dam. The areas to which the population is returning have no facilities. There, all the work so far has consisted of creating the conditions for rehabilitating or reinstating the health network. In case of need, people still have to travel to the areas where they took refuge during the war to be treated.

Prospects are similar in education. Most children today do not have access to schools.

[Manuel] If it were only up to you, what would be the general plan you would adopt for Chokwe's development?

[Fabiao] Chokwe is a district with long experience in agriculture. Its development depends a great deal on the capabilities of its economic agents, those specialized in ranching. The zone already enjoys some of the most extensive infrastructure in southern Africa, for supplying an irrigated perimeter of approximately 30,000 ha.

Second, if it were up to me we would have to provide the irrigation system with its own regulations and administration, which would be well-defined, instituting rigorous control over what would be produced there—both for domestic use and for export.

The district's northern zone has great and traditional potential for cattle raising. Now, the old people say that before the war they did not even know how many heads they had: they only know that it was many. To give just one example, according to the survey we carried out, in Lionde there are 1,291 plows...but only 377 teams remaining from the war. The previous numbers show some 2,000 teams. My other concern, which I rank at the same level as agriculture, would be the re-establishment of ranching.

Whatever happens, all this work is being done to encourage the population to reestablish these two activities, within each family.

[Manuel] This plan to rehabilitate the irrigation system, what does it consist of exactly? What support does it have?

[Fabiao] The government is participating in the project. There is also support from the French and other diverse companies who come here to work as counterparties. That is all I can say.

[Manuel] What do you consider the heaviest burden of the recently ended war?

[Fabiao] There are many ways of looking at the question: now some say that we fought to establish democracy in the country. I am a manager, I work with people, I see

their behavior and feel that this war leaves many scars. It will take time for them to fade.

The war attacked the fabric of our cultural values. We have an incalculable number of children who will not be able to study for at least two years, because of the war. Rural life followed other rules, which were destroyed by forcing the people to concentrate around the cities. Reconquering those values will not be easy—however, it is necessary.

Which is why, if in fact this war was fought to establish democracy, our democracy was very expensive.

### Namibia

#### RSA Multiparty Negotiators To Review Walvis Bay

MB1108200193 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1993  
GMT 11 Aug 93

[Text] Windhoek August 11 SAPA—South African Minister of Foreign Affairs Pik Botha has proposed an urgent meeting with his Namibian counterpart Theo-Ben Gurirab on the resolution of the Walvis Bay issue, sources in the disputed port's joint administration said on Wednesday. The request was issued through the South African representative on the joint administration, Carl von Hirschberg, the sources said. A spokesman for Mr. Botha said he knew nothing about the proposed meeting.

The Multiparty Negotiating Council at the World Trade Centre in Kempton Park is scheduled to debate the future of the disputed enclave on Thursday. The matter has seen intensive lobbying at multiparty talks this week by senior Namibian foreign affairs officials who, sources said, had gained the support of all parties except the government and the National Party.

The Namibians were sent to Pretoria to deliver a letter of protest to Mr. Botha about the "insulting" manner in which his government was handling the Walvis Bay issue. And Mr. Gurirab said in an interview on Wednesday that Namibian President Sam Nujoma would enter the enclave for the first time since independence on August 28 to address a Heroes' Day rally.

Namibia sees re-integration of the port as the necessary ending of African colonialism in order to complete its independence process.

South African representative to Namibia Stephan Aldrich was called to the Foreign Affairs Ministry on Wednesday and informed of the president's visit, a senior foreign affairs official said. He said the decision by the Negotiating Council on Thursday would decide whether the rally would be an occasion for celebration or confrontation.

The African National Congress [ANC] and its allies claim a major victory at multiparty talks by seeing the issue removed from the arena of interstate diplomacy

and placed on the agenda of the Negotiating Council, a senior source close to ANC negotiators said. He said government had finally shifted its position after a draft resolution tabled on Monday by the Pan Africanist Congress [PAC] calling for the exclusion of Walvis Bay from interim and final South African constitutions.

The resolution called for the immediate promulgation of legislation to start the process of the re-integration of the port. The matter was postponed for debate on Thursday at the request of the government team.

Mr. Gurirab said on Wednesday the reasons advanced by Mr. Botha during a 1991 meeting for stalling resolution of the matter were no longer valid.

At the historic Cape Town meeting, Mr. Botha said he could not advance on the issue for fear of a white backlash, because he wanted to wait for multiparty negotiations to discuss the matter, and because it was a constitutional affair.

South African foreign affairs sources said two options could emerge from Thursday's debate: either the Walvis Bay issue would be handed to a foreign affairs subcommittee of the proposed transitional executive council, or it would be left to interim government after the April 27 elections.

The flurry of activity around Walvis Bay began in earnest when Land and Regional Affairs Minister Andre Fourie told the Negotiating Council the port should be part of a future western Cape administered from Cape Town. This was "clearly out of step" with a broader consensus at the talks, Namibian foreign affairs said, adding that the South African Government no longer had any reason to delay the handing over of Walvis Bay to Namibia.

Namibia also sees Mr. Fourie's view as a breach of an agreement between the two governments to jointly administer the port. A joint administration authority began operations in Walvis Bay in November, 1992.

In the letter delivered to Mr. Botha this week Namibia said it was offended at having to hear Mr. Fourie's views through the media, when both parties had agreed to warn each other of future statements on Walvis Bay.

Mr. Fourie's speech also drew fire from other negotiators, with PAC Secretary General Benny Alexander saying a future government would never allow colonialism to extend into a new South Africa. The Labour Party said the matter should be immediately resolved, while the Transvaal and Indian Congresses also expressed support for immediate re-integration.

The ANC said Mr. Fourie had compounded the issue instead of clarifying it, and insisted the matter should be decided immediately because a new constitution had to define its borders.

Among international calls for resolution on Walvis Bay was a letter to Mr. Botha from the Organisation of

African Unity's Council of Ministers calling for a definite date for the re-integration of the port into Namibia, sources said.

They said Mr. Botha recently received a similar letter from United Nations Secretary General Butrus Butrus-Ghali calling for the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 432 which recognised the port as an integral part of Namibia.

### Swaziland

#### Chief Electoral Officer Announces Election Dates

*MB1108163693 Mbabane Radio Swaziland Network in English 1600 GMT 11 Aug 93*

[Text] The chief electoral officer, Mr. Robert Thwala, commanded by his majesty the king, today announced election dates. He said the nomination day shall be held on 21 August 1993, the primary election will be on 18 September 1993, and the secondary election shall be held on 11 October 1993. Mr. Thwala said polling day for all missions abroad, the defense force staff, civil servants, and teachers who will be on duty during election days, will be held on 6 October 1993. More details about the general election shall be announced regularly over the air.

### Zimbabwe

#### Canada Cancels Investment Trip Over Land Issue

*MB1108153193 Gaborone Radio Botswana Network in English 1110 GMT 11 Aug 93*

[Text] President Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe has denounced some ambassadors to Zimbabwe as racial bigots in an angry defense of his government's plans to nationalize white-owned farms for the resettlement of blacks. In an outburst apparently directed mainly at Canada, Mr. Mugabe accused them of discriminating

against red Indians, Eskimos, and Blacks, and said Zimbabwe will reject filthy money if investment is tied to dropping its lands plans. He was speaking at Heroes Acre today in a ceremony to honor blacks who died in Zimbabwe's war for independence. Mr. Mugabe's statements follow yesterday's announcement that the Canadian Government has canceled an investment promotion trip to Canada next month by Industry Minister Chris Ushewokunze because of the country's land nationalization program.

#### Minister Criticizes UN Tactics in Somalia, Troop Request

*MB1108144393 Johannesburg Channel Africa Radio in English 1100 GMT 11 Aug 93*

[Text] Zimbabwe has turned down a request to send more troops to Somalia and is unhappy with some UN tactics there. Zimbabwean Defense Minister Mr. Moven Mahachi told THE HERALD in an interview published today that Zimbabwe did not have the money to send a second battalion to join the 1,000 troops already there.

He said the United Nations had not yet reimbursed Zimbabwe for sending the first battalion and would have to pay in advance before the country could send a second battalion as requested.

Mr. Mahachi also criticized tactics employed by the UN force, particularly its attacks on the faction of General Mohamed Farah Aidid, saying they had turned Somalis against the United Nations. He said the United Nations should not involve itself in the internal politics of Somalia. At the moment the United Nations was seen by Somalis to be opposed to one faction, and that should not be the case.

Mr. Mahachi said that for some strange reason some people in the West believed that being tough would always solve problems. Politics should guide the gun, said the Zimbabwe defense minister, and not the other way round.

## Cote d'Ivoire

### Minister Says President in 'Excellent Health'

AB1208093093 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 0730 GMT 12 Aug 93

[Text] The rumors that have been going round these days on Ivorian head of state Felix Houphouet-Boigny are false. Nothing fatal has happened to the Ivorian president, who has undergone surgery and is doing fine since he is said to have started granting audiences. To dispel all these rumors, Africa No. 1 newsdesk talked to one of the close aides of the Ivorian head of state, Balla Keita, minister delegate to Houphouet-Boigny, who told our Paris correspondent Mohamed Youssoufou Saliou that there was no cause for any special concern about President Houphouet-Boigny's health.

[Begin recording] [Keita] President Houphouet-Boigny underwent surgery in Paris just like everybody else, just like many other heads of state. He is in excellent health, he is very fine, and he is at his Paris residence. He is in such good health that he has started working. He has been granting audiences to French, African, European, and Ivorian friends. He received the Ivorian prime minister just recently, followed by the Democratic Party of Cote d'Ivoire's secretary general, and myself, who he sees almost every day. I can assure you that he is very well and in very good health.

[Saliou] Your compatriots and foreigners living in Cote d'Ivoire fear the post-Houphouet period. The most pessimistic even fear riots after Houphouet-Boigny's death is announced. They believe that his death will not be announced until France has taken all the necessary measures to prevent any problems.

[Keita] I can assure Ivorians and Africans that President Houphouet-Boigny has made provisions for his succession. There are too many candidates rather than a lack of candidates. President Houphouet-Boigny has ensured that when the time comes, things will sort themselves out. As the saying goes, it is the ripe fruit that falls from the tree. There will be no problem. [end recording]

## Nigeria

### Country Braces for 3-Day 'Civil Disobedience' Campaign

#### Withdrawals Rationed; Outgoing Flights 'Full'

AB1108170893 Paris AFP in English 1618 GMT 11 Aug 93

[By Jacques Pinto]

[Text] Lagos, Aug 11 (AFP)—Police stepped up security on Wednesday [11 August] as Nigeria braced for three days of civil disobedience protests called by pro-democracy supporters to force the military government from power.

This metropolis of six million people was to come to a standstill from Thursday with millions of residents expected to stay home for fear of a repeat of the bloodshed that marred a similar protest in early July. A total 17 people were shot to death when security forces moved to restore order during last month's protest. Pro-democracy groups put the toll at 100.

The military government has threatened to impose a state of emergency in any part of the country where there is a breakdown of law and order.

In Lagos, riot police squads armed with automatic rifles were deployed at key intersections controlling access to the three bridges linking the north and south of the city. Police helicopters were patrolling the skies while an armored personnel carrier was parked outside police headquarters where sentries donned flak jackets. Eight hundred police were sent from 10 neighboring states to boost security in the federal capital of Abuja, police said.

As tension reached fever pitch, foreigners and wealthy Nigerians bolted to the airport to leave the country while residents flocked to markets and stores to stock up on food.

Banks were reporting a liquidity crunch and were forced to ration payments to their customers following massive withdrawals, particularly by hundreds of ethnic Ibos who have been fleeing to their home region in eastern Nigeria.

Many banks, foreign embassies and firms have allowed their staff to stay home for the next three days, diplomats said.

As in July, the coming protest was called by the Campaign for Democracy (CD), an alliance of 40 pro-democracy groups, to protest President Ibrahim Babangida's decision to annul the June 12 presidential election.

The poll, voided because of alleged rigging but certified as free and fair by international observers, was widely believed to have been won by Moshood Abiola, a millionaire southerner who is currently abroad to enlist world support for his bid to become Nigeria's first civilian president in 10 years.

The European Community and the United States, concerned about instability in Black Africa's most populous and influential country, have imposed mild sanctions mainly affecting military aid.

The mounting domestic dissent and the threat of tougher U.S. sanctions appear to have left the Babangida government unimpressed. Police Chief Aliyu Atta said the protest would be crushed and warned the public to ignore leaflets urging people to stay at home.

CD has asked its followers not to report to work, to stage peaceful protests while avoiding any confrontation that could lead to violence.



Airport sources said Europe-bound flights by Lufthansa, KLM and British Airways for Wednesday were all full and dozens of people were still trying to fight their way aboard.

The military government meanwhile pressed ahead with plans to extend its managed transition to civilian rule.

Babangida announced Tuesday that a civilian-headed interim government would be named next week. He told the country's 30 state governors in Abuja that he had endorsed a proposal by a government-appointed committee to form an unelected interim government made up of civilians, with the military retaining only the defense portfolio.

But analysts said the move amounted to an extension of the managed transition Babangida initiated in 1986.

### **Babangida Urges Dialogue**

*AB1108175893 Kaduna Radio Nigeria in English 1700 GMT 11 Aug 93*

[Text] President Ibrahim Babangida has urged Nigerians not to incite one another to take up arms to solve problems that could easily be resolved through dialogue and consultation. Receiving a delegation of national leaders of states with a catalog of Kaduna Resolutions, General Babangida said all well-meaning Nigerians hope to offer useful suggestions for an amicable resolution of the present impasse. He assured the leaders that their suggestions will be studied carefully as part of the consultation now going on in various states in the country.

Speaking earlier, the chairman of the nine-man delegation, Alhaji Isa Keita Wazirin Katsina, said vital issues of national coexistence were discussed at the Kaduna meeting attended by over 500 delegates nationwide. The nine-point resolution presented by Governor Rufus Ada-George of Rivers state, highlighted the call of the leaders for the military to head the proposed interim government. He also suggested that the government should last between four and 18 months.

Other members of the delegation were the governors of Kaduna, Katsina, Bauchi, and Imo states.

### **Campaign Begins**

*AB1208083293 Paris AFP in English 0817 GMT 12 Aug 93*

[Excerpts] Lagos, Aug 12 (AFP)—Lagos streets were almost deserted early Thursday as security forces went on full alert with the start of a three-day campaign of civil disobedience to protest the military government's decision to void the June 12 presidential poll.

Only a few cars and public buses were seen on major arteries, which are normally clogged with chaotic morning rush-hour traffic.

Key installations were under tight police surveillance. Units in full riot gear were in evidence near the three

bridges linking north and south Lagos. Authorities have threatened to impose a state of emergency should there be any trouble.

Most markets and stores across the metropolitan area were closed, with only a few vendors hawking their wares. No trains were running at Lagos railway station.

Millions of residents were staying home, either in response to a call from the Campaign for Democracy which is sponsoring the protest or out of fear of violence.

CD activists were under orders to avoid confrontation with the police. [passage omitted]

Security was also tightened along the country's border with Benin. Immigration officials said this was to keep out infiltrators and illegal aliens.

In the federal capital of Abuja, CD leaflets were for the first time being distributed surreptitiously, correspondents said. Three CD leaders are detained there on charges of sedition in connection with the July protest. [passage omitted]

Meanwhile, the United States announced Wednesday it was suspending all air links with Lagos, citing security reasons. It made no specific reference to the current unrest in Nigeria but said conditions at Lagos airport endangered the safety of passengers, crews and aircraft.

### **Police Official on Increased Measures**

*AB1208094093 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 0600 GMT 12 Aug 93*

[Text] The inspector general of police [IGP], Alhaji Aliyu Atta, has assured workers, transporters, traders, and media houses of adequate protection. In a statement broadcast yesterday, Alhaji Aliyu Atta said the assurance had become necessary following the threat to peace contained in some leaflets being circulated in parts of the country. Alhaji Aliyu said the Nigeria Police Force would deal with the situation with all its strength and might. Here now is the broadcast:

[Begin recording] Fellow Nigerians, two days ago the Nigerian police dismissed the rumors of alleged threat to the peace as contained in some seditious leaflets in circulation in some parts of the country. We wish to inform the nation that within the next 24 hours several security measures will take place as we begin to monitor (?the situation). Fellow Nigerians, by now the commissioners of police in all the states and the zonal assistant inspectors general of police must have completed their special assignments given to them for your protection. These assignments are designed to reinforce our ammunition to protect your lives and property anywhere you choose to live or work.

With all the security arrangement put in place, the Nigerian police is fully ready to protect all Nigerians, especially transporters, traders, market women, workers, and media houses. The threat of war or violence will not

take place. You all have no cause to fear. I urge all transporters to come out and go about their lawful business. I assure you all of safety of your persons and property. Traders and market women will receive adequate protection [words indistinct]. All workers are to go to their places of work and they are assured of adequate police presence [passage indistinct].

Fellow Nigerians, I wish to appeal to all parents and guardians to advise their children and wards against being used by anyone or group of persons. I appeal also to particularly religious leaders to appeal to their subjects and followers to keep the peace.

Fellow Nigerians, the Nigerian Police has a duty to save lives and property. We intend to do this with all our strength and might. We wish to carry out our assignment in line with our constitutional powers. I call on all Nigerians to disregard any rumors of threat of war. The threat of war exists only in the minds of those who fabricate them. The police [words indistinct] are there to protect your lives and property. Come out, go out, feel free, feel safe, feel secured, and thank you. [end recording]

#### CD Notes Campaign's 'Success'

AB1208120093 Paris AFP in English 1151 GMT  
12 Aug 93

[Excerpt] Lagos, Aug 22 (AFP)—Lagos streets were almost deserted on Thursday [12 August] with security forces on full alert as pro-democracy groups launched a civil disobedience drive to protest the military government's annulment of the June 12 presidential poll. Despite pleas by authorities for people to go about their business as usual, millions of Lagos residents stayed home. Security was tightened around key installations here and around the country. Two police helicopters patrolled the skies over central Lagos while riot squads armed with automatic rifles were on full alert in various parts of the city.

Lagos streets, normally clogged with chaotic morning rush-hour traffic, were almost deserted. Public transport was virtually non-existent and only a few cars were seen on major arteries. Business activity ground to a halt, with markets, shops and banks closed. As of noon, no disturbances were reported.

The Campaign for Democracy (CD), the alliance of pro-democracy groups which is sponsoring the three-day protest, said the action appeared to be a success. Abayomi Ferreira, a senior CD member, conceded that many people did not report to work for fear of a replay of the violence that marred a similar protest early last month. At least 17 people were killed when security forces opened fire to restore order, and CD put the death toll at more than 100. But Ferreira said the shutdown also signaled strong public opposition to any extension of military rule beyond August 27, the date set by Nigerian strongman Ibrahim Babangida for handing over power to a civilian administration.

CD said the protest was followed in Akure, capital of the western state of Ondo, and in Abeokuta, capital of the western state of Ogun. In the federal capital of Abuja, CD leaflets were for the first time being distributed surreptitiously, correspondents said. The situation was said to be normal in the northern cities of Kaduna and Kano as well as the eastern city of Enugu. [passage omitted]

#### African Development Bank Imposes 'Category Three' Sanctions

AB1108162893 Dakar PANA in English 1448 GMT  
11 Aug 93

[Text] Lagos, 11 Aug (NAN/PANA)—The African Development Bank (ADB) has imposed sanctions on Nigeria for what an official source in the bank calls Nigeria's failure to meet its financial commitment to the bank.

The source told the NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA (NAN) on Tuesday [10 August] in Lagos that Nigeria had gone to a stage where the Category Three sanctions must be imposed on it by the ADB. The Category Three sanctions implies the suspension of loans to a country and this is the first time that such a sanction would be imposed on Nigeria.

A Nigerian economic correspondent gathered that the Ministry of Finance had prepared all the documents for meeting the country's financial commitment and that the Central Bank of Nigeria would work on remitting the money to the ADB. The source said Nigeria is one of the major borrowers from the ADB, adding that the current economic recession in the country caused the delay in meeting its commitment to the bank.

The ADB manages a 400-million-dollar trust called the Nigeria Trust Fund (NTF), which loans out investment funds to other African countries at lower interest rates.

#### SDP Head Says Council Meeting Illegal, Appeals for Peace

AB1008100093 Lagos NTA Television Network in English 2000 GMT 9 Aug 93

[Text] The chairman of the Social Democratic Party (SDP), Chief Tony Anenih, has appealed to party supporters nationwide not to allow themselves to be used to destabilize the country. Answering questions from our political correspondent, Cordelia Nwulu, against the background of purported demonstration and a communique issued by some party members yesterday in Lagos, Chief Anenih appealed for peace. He said there cannot be any meaningful progress without peace and stability. He also spoke on the National Executive Council meeting reportedly scheduled in Abuja this evening and described it as illegal.

[Begin Anenih recording] The meeting for today is not authorized. In the same resolution, it is stated that the leadership of the party and the principal officers of the

National Executive Committee of the party are suspended because, according to them, they are interested about the interim government. Party leaders and supporters are directed to ignore such resolution for a meeting that has not been authorized and has not been held. We appeal for peace and stability without which there can be no progress. Just as they stage-managed all that they have been publishing in papers, I have the state chairman from Kwara here—who is sitting here now—whose name appeared in the papers as having been a party to that publication, and he was shocked when he read this in the papers. He said he was not told, he did not know about it, and many, many more like that. So, it is just a clique that wants to create crisis in this country and every effort should be made to stop them. [end recording]

The party, Chief Anenih noted, is greater than any one individual or group of people and called on SDP supporters to ignore moves aimed at fomenting trouble in the country.

#### **Receives No-Confidence Vote**

*AB1108105593 London BBC World Service in English  
0600 GMT 10 Aug 93*

[From the "Network Africa" program]

[Text] In Nigeria, the latest development in the current political controversy over the 12 June presidential election, which was canceled, took place last night. Twenty-eight people belonging to the top brass of the SDP [Social Democratic Party]—state chairmen, members of the National Executive and others—met in the capital, Abuja, to express their displeasure with the party chairman, Tony Anenih, for negotiating with President Babangida about the formation of an interim government. Last week, if you remember, many in this group issued a statement saying they had not given Mr. Anenih a mandate to negotiate. They wanted the SDP presidential candidate, Moshood Abiola, who was widely believed to have won when the election was stopped, to be installed as president right now. Well, after the meeting, Gilbert Da Costa asked the SDP chairman of Kogi State, Alhaji Bello Lawal, what exactly had been decided at the meeting?

[Begin recording] [Lawal] We looked into the way we have been treated by the national chairman by locking us out—some of the chairmen that are representing the states—and we feel we have been disgraced, and, as such, we passed a vote of no confidence on the chairman, and we are still setting up a panel to investigate about his activities as soon as possible.

[Da Costa] Don't you think, in the interest of the SDP, it would have been perhaps more appropriate for you to get in touch with your party chairman and the senior officials involved to thrash out this problem in a more accommodating fashion, than you taking this step to kind of pass a resolution expressing your lack of support for him?

[Lawal] About a week ago, we gathered here and formed the quorum, asked him to call a meeting the next day. He told us that day was his birthday; we should shift it to a Monday. That is why we are here. But immediately we arrived at our station, he took telephone again telling us that we should shift the meeting to next Friday [13 August]. So, it was a matter of delaying tactics.

[Da Costa] So, how widespread is your support and what do you intend to do in order to bring the top hierarchy of your party in line with your own viewpoint?

[Lawal] As far as the SDP is concerned, our stand is one. We stand by 12 June election. Any other national officer accepting any other program is personal.

[Da Costa] Well, nevertheless, with the support of the national chairman of the party, the impression most people tend to have is that the SDP is in support of the formation of an interim national government.

[Lawal] The national chairman alone is not a member of [the] 54-member national body. If he has the majority, let him call the meeting. That is why we are giving him vote of no confidence. [end recording]

#### **Babangida To Celebrate Birthday With Parade**

*AB1208112093 Paris AFP in English 0953 GMT  
12 Aug 93*

[Excerpt] Lagos, 12 Aug (AFP)—Military ruler Ibrahim Babangida, who is facing strong opposition to his decision to annul the June 12 presidential poll, will mark his 52nd birthday with a military parade next week, press reports said Thursday [12 August]. The parade was to be held in Abuja Monday [16 August], a day before General Babangida's birthday, the pro-government newspaper DAILY TIMES reported Thursday, citing a military spokesman. The report coincided with the start of a three-day civil disobedience campaign sponsored by civil rights groups to protest the voiding of the June poll. [passage omitted]

#### **Abiola Overseas Trip 'Affront' to Country's Culture**

*AB1208114593 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in  
English 0600 GMT 12 Aug 93*

[Text] The secretary for information and culture, Comrade Uche Chukwumerije, says Chief M.K.O. Abiola's overseas trip is an affront on Nigeria's culture. The secretary stated this yesterday in Maiduguri while addressing representatives of various interest groups in Borno State on the current political problem. He observed that it was the first time in Oyo history that an [words indistinct] has run away from his self-declared battle. Comrade Uche Chukwumerije remarked that Chief Abiola did not need to (?pick) a title he could not defend. He said that Chief Abiola's activity in the [United] States had shown that he was not qualified to rule the country. Comrade Chukwumerije remarked that no patriot who aspired to rule could go abroad to launch



an orchestrated campaign against his nation, saying that even Americans would not allow such a person in their country to rule them.

The secretary told the people of Borno State that what happened in the recent past could be the darkest period in the country's history, stressing that a lot of lessons had been learned from the events. One of such lessons, he said, was that it had helped Nigeria not to install a democratic government which could collapse abruptly but to build a lasting civil and enduring democracy free from neocolonialist interests. Comrade Chukwumerije stated that the crisis had also assisted in the redefinition of the qualities of democracy based on Nigeria's principles and practice. The secretary said that the nation was on the verge of a new dawn and should study the new democracy that would serve her interest, corporate existence, and social harmony.

### Togo

#### **Olympio: Involvement in Attack on President 'Not True'**

*AB110822293 Paris AFP in French 2115 GMT  
11 Aug 93*

[Text] Abidjan, 11 Aug (AFP)—On 11 August Togolese Opposition Leader Gilchrist Olympio denied accusations by Paris Lawyer Jacques Verges, who announced that he had proof of Olympio's involvement in the attack on President Eyadema's residence in March.

Mr. Olympio declared on Radio France Internationale: "It is not true," adding "it should be borne in mind that anyone's voice can be recreated in any laboratory."

Soon after the attack on the head of state's residence in March had begun, a radio, broadcasting on the Collective of Democratic Opposition II clandestine radio's regular frequency, issued a communique read by an anonymous person claiming responsibility for the attack, which was carried out in the name of "Democratic Forces."

Mr. Verges told AFP on 11 August that he asked an expert working for the Paris Courts to compare the anonymous voice on the radio with that of the Togolese opposition leader, and according to the expert, the two voices are the same.

"This appraisal leaves no doubt about the involvement of (Gilchrist Olympio) in the attempted coup," said Mr. Verges, the lawyer of the widows of General Amej and Colonel Akpo who were killed during the attack.

Considered as the most radical opponent of President Eyadema, Mr. Olympio is a candidate in the 25 August presidential election, but the Supreme Court rejected his candidacy last week because of the irregularity of the medical records contained in his file.

Olympio has described the court's decision as "a conspiracy," and said that he made an appeal at the Supreme Court, which is to confirm or invalidate his rejection.

The electoral campaign started on 10 August. In addition to President Eyadema, who has been in power since 1967, the official candidate list includes: Messrs. Agboyibor and Kodjo as well as two "independent" candidates, Messrs. Adani and Amouzou.



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